Medical.
'S COMPOUND
OR THE CURE OF
E THROAT, INFLUENZA,
mmatory or inward disease of
of too long standing. Also,
ER. This medicine has been
ANDS OF CASES,
of the country, and has never
if taken in time and accord-
It is warranted to cure. Give
speak for itself. Every house-
le themselves with a box of this
it on hands. The cures that it
nly marvelous.
sold by ISRAEL YOUNT & Co.,
by their authorized agents.—
all the Stores in Adams county.
ISRAEL YOUNT & CO.
IPLES.
d will cheerfully mail (free) to
the Recipe and full directions
d using a simple and beautiful
that will immediately remove
mples, Blotches, and all erup-
s of the Skin, leaving the same
and beautiful.
(free) instructions for produc-
means, a luxuriant growth of
or smooth face.
obtained by return mail, by
OS. F. CHAPMAN, Chemist,
1?7 Broadway, New York.
Drugs, Medicines.
JUNE 69.
ASSORTMENT OF
amily Medicines
MEDICINES,
for Medical Purposes, Pure
oring Extracts, Dyes and
Soaps, Perfumes and
oods, Inks, Writ-
Fluids and Sta-
Physician's Pre-
and Family recipes
ap. Physicians and coun-
plied at REDUCED RATES.
Horse Powder
best for Horses, Cattle and
Powders of approved makes.
BER'S
t, Gettysburg, Penn'a.
HORNER,
sumed the
of Medicine.
ce at his
STORE,
g Street, Gettysburg.
Dealer in
DICINES, SPICES,
STUFFS, PATENT MEDICINES.
IES CRESS
IGGIST,
lding, Baltimore Street.,
ESTOWN.
new DRUG STORE and
best style, I offer my stock
es to the citizens of Littles-
e lowest market rates, con-
Medicines, pure Liquors for
Purposes, Patent Medi-
orse Powders,
d Dye Stuffs, Perfumery,
cy articles. A full assort-
ionery of all kinds, Cigars,
Magnetic Soap will was
er, cold or warm. Clothes
are made beautifully white
ing. This is the best Soap
arranted not to injure the
JAMES CRESS.
UEHLER,
OOK STORE,
BURG, PA.
NES,
PATENT MEDICINES,
IONERY,
PERFUMERY,
PENS,
&c., &c., &c.
et, near Diamond.
s supplied at City wholes
[Feb. 25, 1870. -tf
Yards.
HILLER'S
WORKS,
nd East Middle sts.,
BURG, PA.
of Work executed in
le of the Art.
INDS OF
IT AND WIRE
INGS,
SHORTEST NOTICE.
SBURG
WORKS,
BROTHER,
Square, Gettysburg, Pa.
l to furnish all kinds of
line, such as
Head-Stones,
NTLES, &c.,
eap as the cheapest.
duce taken in exchange.
TURE.
on & Co.,
makers,
t., Philadelphia.
ne of he oldest in Phil.
long experience and
repared to furnish good
urniture, and also me-
of superior quality. A
ways on hand. Goods
nd Office Furniture for
made to order.
PINCOTT. . . SCOTT

PUBLISHED FRIDAY MORNING
BY
BUEHLER & CO.,
Baltimore st. between Court-house and Diamond,
Gettysburg, Pa.

The Star and Sentinel.

VOL. LXXI. NO. 8. GETTYSBURG, PA., FRIDAY, JANUARY 13, 1871. WHOLE NO. 3648.

TERMS OF PUBLICATION:
THE STAR AND SENTINEL is published every Friday morning, at $2.00 a year in advance; or $2.50 not paid within the year. No subscriptions discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the publishers.
ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted at reasonable rates. A liberal reduction will be made to persons advertising by the quarter, half year, or year.—Special notices will be inserted at special rates, to be agreed upon.
☞The circulation of the STAR AND SENTINEL is one half larger than that ever attained by any newspaper in Adams county; and, as an advertising medium, it cannot be excelled.
JOB WORK of all kinds will be promptly executed and at fair rates. Hand-bills, Blanks, Cards, Pamphlets, &c., in every variety and style, will be printed at short notice. TERMS CASH.

Professional Cards, &c.

JOHN C ZOUCK, JUSTICE OF THE PEACE, Collector of Book Accounts, Promissory Notes, Judgment Notes, Mortgages, &c., and prompt returns made. Also attends to writing Deeds, Mortgages, Judgments, Notes, Agreements, &c. New Oxford, Adams county, Pa.
Dec. 9, 1870.—3m*

WM. M'CLEAN. H. B. WOODS.
McCLEAN & WOODS, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, GETTYSBURG, PA.
OFFICE—On Baltimore Street, same heretofore occupied by the late firm of M. & W. McClean.
Nov. 18, 1870.—tf

J. M. KRAUTH, ATTORNEY AT LAW. Collections and all legal business promptly attended to.
Office on Baltimore street, south of the Court-house.
June 18, 1869—tf

D. McCONAUGHY, ATTORNEY AT LAW. Office one door west of BUEHLER's Drug Store, Chambersburg street.
Special attention given to Suits, Collections and Settlement of Estates. All legal business, and claims to Pensions, Bounty, Back-pay, and Damages against U. States, at all times promptly and efficiently attended to.
Land warrants located, and choice Farms for sale in Iowa and other western States.
June 18, 1869—tf

A. J. COVER, ATTORNEY AT LAW. Will promptly attend to collections and all other Business trusted to his care.
Office between Fahnestocks' and Danner & Ziegler's stores, Baltimore street, Gettysburg, Pa.
May 29, 1867—tf

DAVID A. BUEHLER, ATTORNEY AT LAW. Will promptly attend to collections and all other Business entrusted to his care.
Office at his residence in the three-story building opposite the Court-house.
May 29, 1867—tf

DAVID WILLS, ATTORNEY AT LAW. Office at his residence in the South-east corner of Centre Square.
May 29, 1867—tf

DR. H. S. HUBER.
South-east corner of Chambersburg and Washington streets, opposite COL. TATE's EAGLE HOTEL.
June 11, 1869—tf

DR. J. W. C. O'NEAL
Has his office at his residence in Baltimore street, two doors above the Compiler Office.
May 29, 1867—tf

JOHN L. HILL, M. D., DENTIST. Office on Chambersburg street, nearly opposite the EAGLE HOTEL, Gettysburg, Pa.
☞Having been in constant practice over 20 years patients can be assured of good work.
July 9, 1867—tf

DR. J. E. BERKSTRESSER, DENTIST. Having located in Gettysburg, offers his services to the public. Office in the old "Sentinel" office, S. E. corner, Centre Square, where he will be prepared to attend to any case within the province of the Dentist. Persons in want of full or partial sets of teeth are invited to call. Terms reasonable.
July 30, 1869—tf

Hotels and Restaurants.

EAGLE HOTEL.
The largest and most commodious in
GETTYSBURG, PA.,
Corner of Chambersburg and Washington Sts
JOHN L. TATE, Proprietor.
☞An Omnibus for Passengers and Baggage run to the Depot, on arrival and departure of Railroad Trains. Careful servants, and reasonable charges. [May 29, 1867.—tf

KEYSTONE HOTEL,
GETTYSBURG, PA.
WM. E. MYERS, Proprietor.
NOW OPEN.
THIS is a new House, and has been fitted up in the most approved style. Its location is pleasant and convenient, being in the most business portion of the town. Every arrangement has been made for the accommodation and comfort of guests, with ample stabling attached. With experienced servants, and accommodating Clerks, we shall use every endeavor to please.—This Hotel now open for the entertainment of the public, and we kindly solicit a share of public patronage. [May 23, 1867—tf

UNION HOTEL,
[FORMERLY THE WHITE HALL,]
YORK SPRINGS, PENN'A.
THE undersigned has leased this long established and popular Hotel, in Petersburg, (York Springs Borough.) The Hotel is pleasantly located in the most business part of the town. His table will be supplied with the best that the market can afford and the Bar with the choicest Liquors. There is also excellent Stabling, with attentive hostlers. This Hotel is the office of the Gettysburg and Mechanicsburg Stage Line, also the York Springs and New Oxford line. The former arrives here at 1 P. M., on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, from Mechanicsburg for Gettysburg; returning at 10 A. M., on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays. The York Springs line leaves the Hotel daily at 6 A. M., for New Oxford, returning at 4 P. M. He feels satisfied that his long experience in business will enable him to let none go away dissatisfied, who may patronize him. Charges moderate. Boarders taken by the week on reasonable terms.
E. P. KITTINGER, Proprietor.
York Springs, Nov. 4, 1870.—tf

Carpenters and Contractors.

Wm. C. Stallsmith & Son,
GETTYSBURG, PA.,
Carpenters and Contractors.
DOORS, SHUTTERS,
BLINDS, DOOR AND WINDOW FRAMES,
CORNICE, DOOR AND WINDOW
BRACKETS, &c.,
constantly on hand, and manufactured to order out of the
BEST MATERIALS,
by experienced workmen, and at
REASONABLE PRICES.
☞Orders promptly attended to!
January 15, 1869—tf

GEO. C. CASHMAN,
GETTYSBURG, PA.,
Carpenter and Contractor,
RESPECTFULLY informs the public, that he has removed to his New Shop, on Stratton street between York and Railroad streets, and is prepared to take contracts for putting up and repairing buildings, at as reasonable rates as any builder in Gettysburg—all work guaranteed to be of best quality. He hopes by strict attention to business to merit public patronage. Give him a call.
April 9, 1869—tf

Business Cards.

PRIME OYSTERS
JOHN GRUEL,
Chambersburg st., Gettysburg, Pa., next door to Eagle Hotel,
Has always on hand the very
BEST OYSTERS.
which can be commanded in the market, which will be served up in any style desired. He has special accommodations for LADIES AND GENTLEMEN. Give him a call.
☞Also, always on hand a large assortment of Confections, Cakes, Fruits, Almonds, Raisins, Figs, Toys, &c. Nov. 4, 1870.—tf

NEW BUSINESS.
Upholstering & Trimming.
WILLIAM E. CULP
HAS opened an establishment opposite Weaver's Livery Stables, on Washington street, for covering
SOFAS, CHAIRS, MATTRESSES, AND UPHOLSTERING IN ALL ITS BRANCHES.
He also continues his old business of Trimming Buggies, Carriages, &c., and solicits from the public their patronage. Charges moderate.
Dec. 11—tf

BLACKSMITHING.
B. G. HOLLEBAUGH
HAS opened a Blacksmith Shop on Washington street, next door to Chritzman's Carpenter Shop, and is prepared to do all kinds of BLACKSMITHING, at reasonable rates, and invites a share of public patronage.
REPAIRING of all kinds. Give us a Call.
April 30, 1869—tf

COOPERING.
PETER CULP
Has commenced the
COOPERING BUSINESS
in all its branches at his residence on the Mummasburg road, at the end of Carlisle street, Gettysburg, Pa. The public can always have made to order all kinds and styles of
MEAT VESSELS,
CROUT STANDS,
PICKEL STANDS,
TUBS,
FLOUR BARRELS.
I also manufacture 5 and 10 gal. Kegs, Cider Barrels. And all other kinds of Coopering. Repairing done cheaply and with despatch. Give us a call. [Aug. 13, 1869—tf

GRANITE YARD,
GETTYSBURG, PA.,
ON RAILROAD, NEAR FREIGHT DEPOT.
PETER BEITLER
Is prepared to furnish GRANITE, for all kinds of BUILDING AND MONUMENTAL PURPOSES, at reasonable rates—
Curbing, Sills, Steps,
ASHLERS, POSTS, MONUMENTS, CEMETERY BLOCKS, &C., &C.,
cut and finished in every style desired, by best of workmen.
☞Orders from a distance promptly attended to.
June 3—tf

REMOVAL! REMOVAL!
ROBERT D. ARMOR,
Gas Fitter, Plumber and Bell Hanger,
Can be found at his residence on corner of East Middle and Stratton streets,
GETTYSBURG, PA.,
Will promptly attend to all orders in his line.—Work done in the most satisfactory manner, and at prices as low as can possibly be afforded to make a living.
GAS PIPE
furnished, as well as Chandeliers, Brackets, Drop Lights, &c.; also, WATER PIPE, Stops, Top and Frost Spigots, and, in short, everything belonging to gas or water fixtures.
Bells hung, and furnished if desired. Locks of all kinds repaired. [April 29, 1870—tf

GETTYSBURG BAKERY.
THE firm of Newport & Ziegler having been dissolved, the undersigned will continue the Baking business, in all its branches, at the old stand,
Corner of South Washington and West Middle streets, Gettysburg, Pa.
All kinds of
CRACKERS,
CAKES,
BREAD,
ROLLS,
PRETZELS, &c.,
constantly baked and always to be had fresh.
With many years experience and every disposition to please, he feels that he can promise satisfaction in all cases. Orders solicited, and promptly attended to. With many thanks for the patronage bestowed on the old firm, its continuance is asked.
April 9, 1869—tf BALTZER NEWPORT.

STEAM SAW MILL.
THE undersigned has in operation a STEAM SAW MILL, at the South Mountain, near Graeffenburg Springs, and is prepared to saw to order bills of
White Oak, Pine, Hemlock,
or any kind of Timber desired, at the shortest notice and at low rates. He also manufactures
Shingles, Pailings, &c.
LUMBER
delivered at any point at the LOWEST RATES.—3 per cent. will be deducted for the cash payment, or interest will be charged from the time of delivery of Lumber. Thankful for past favors, he would desire a continuance for the future.
All letters should be addressed to him at Graeffenburg P. O. Adams county, Pa.
HENRY MILTENBERGER.
Oct. 29, 1869—tf

GUNSMITHING!
BATTLE-FIELD RELICS!
Canes, Shells, Bullets!
E. WOODWARD
Would respectfully call the attention of the public to his large assortment of Relics, gathered on the Gettysburg Battle-field.
Gunsmithing attended to with promptness and all work warranted.
Give us a call at our place of business on Carlisle street, (McConaughy's Hall,) near the Depot, Gettysburg, Pa. [July 29, 1870.—tf

JEREMIAH CULP,
GETTYSBURG, PA.,
UNDERTAKER
AND PAPER-HANGER,
is prepared to furnish on short notice and reasonable terms,
COFFINS of all Styles.
He also keeps on hand a large assortment of WALL PAPER, which he sells at lowest cash rates, and if desired will furnish hands to put it on the wall.
Plain and Fancy Sign Painting executed, [illegible].
☞York street, a few doors east of Lutheran Church. [May 27, 1869—tf

THE Star and Sentinel is the best advertising medium in Southern Pennsylvania.

Medical.

Baltimore Lock Hospital.
DR. JOHNSTON,
Physician of this celebrated Institution, has discovered the most Certain, Speedy, Pleasant and Effectual Remedy in the World for all
DISEASES OF IMPRUDENCE,
Weakness of the Back, or Limbs, Strictures, Affections of the Kidneys, or Bladder, Involuntary Discharges, Impotency, General Debility, Nervousness, Dyspepsia, Languor, Low Spirits, Confusion of Ideas, Palpitation of the heart, Timidity, Trembling, Dimness of Sight, or Giddiness, Disease of the Head, Throat, Nose or Skin, Affections of the Liver, Lungs, Stomach or Bowels—those terrible disorders arising from Solitary Habits of Youth—SECRET and solitary practices, more fatal to their victims, than the songs of the Syrens to the Mariners of Ulysses, blighting their most brilliant hopes, or anticipations, rendering marriage, &c., impossible.
YOUNG MEN
especially, who have become the Victims of Solitary Vice, that dreadful and destructive habit which annually sweeps to an untimely grave thousands of young men of the most exalted talents and brilliant intellect, who might otherwise have entranced listening Senates with the thunders of eloquence, or waked to ecstacy the living lyre, may call with full confidence.
MARRIAGE.
Married persons, or Young Men contemplating marriage, aware of Physical Weakness (Loss of Procreative Power—Impotency,) Nervous Excitability, Palpitation, Organic Weakness, Nervous Debility, or any other disqualification, speedily relieved.
He who places himself under the care of Dr. J. may religiously confide in his honor as a gentleman, and confidentially rely upon his skill as a physician.
ORGANIC WEAKNESS,
IMPOTENCY, LOSS OF POWER,
Immediately Cured, and Full Vigor Restored.
This distressing affection—which renders life miserable and marriage impossible—is the penalty paid by the victims of improper indulgences.—Young persons are too apt to commit excesses from not being aware of the dreadful consequences that may ensue. Now, who that understands the subject will pretend to deny, that the power of procreation is lost sooner by those falling into improper habits, than by the prudent? Beside being deprived of the pleasures of healthy offspring, the most serious and destructive symptoms of both body and mind arise. The system becomes deranged, the Physical and Mental Functions Weakened, Loss of Procreative Power, Nervous Irritability, Dyspepsia, Palpitation of the Heart, Indigestion, Constitutional Debility, and Wasting of the Frame, Cough, Consumption, Decay and Death.
A CURE WARRANTED IN TWO DAYS.
Relief in Six Hours! No Mercury!
Persons Ruined by Ignorant, Trifling Pretenders, and their Deadly Poisons, should apply immediately.
DR. JOHNSTON,
Member of the Royal College of Surgeons, London. Graduate of one of the most eminent Colleges in the United States, and the greater part of whose life has been spent in the Hospitals of London, Paris, Philadelphia and elsewhere, has effected some of the most astonishing cures that were ever known; many troubled with ringing in the head and ears when asleep, great nervousness, being alarmed at sudden sounds, bashfulness, with derangement of mind, were cured immediately.
TAKE PARTICULAR NOTICE.
Dr. J. addresses all those who have injured themselves by improper indulgences and solitary habits, which ruin both body and mind, unfitting them for either business, study, society or marriage.
These are some of the sad and melancholy effects produced by the early habits of youth, viz: Weakness of the Back and Limbs, Pains in the Head, Dimness of Sight, Loss of Muscular Power, Palpitation of the Heart, Dyspepsia, Nervous Irritability, Derangement of the Digestive Functions, General Debility, Symptoms of Consumption, &c.
MENTALLY.—The fearful effects of the mind are much to be dreaded. Loss of Memory, Confusion of Ideas, Depression of Spirits, Evil Forebodings, Aversion to Society, Self-Distrust, Love of Solitude, Timidity, &c., are some of the evils produced.
Thousands of persons of all ages can now judge what is the cause of their declining health, losing their vigor, becoming weak, pale, nervous and emaciated, having a singular appearance about the eyes, cough and symptoms of Consumption.
YOUNG MEN
who have injured themselves by a certain practice, indulged in when alone, a habit frequently learned from evil companions or at school, the effects of which are nightly felt, even when asleep, and if not cured, renders marriage impossible, and destroys both mind and body, should apply immediately.
What a pity that a young man, the hope of his country, the pride of his parents, should be snatched from all prospects and enjoyments of life, by the consequence of deviating from the path of nature, and indulging in a certain secret habit. Such persons must, before contemplating
MARRIAGE,
reflect that a sound mind and body are the most necessary requisites to promote connubial happiness. Indeed, without these, the journey through life becomes a weary pilgrimage, the prospect hourly darkens to the view, the mind becomes shadowed to despair, and filled with the melancholy reflection that the happiness of another is blighted with our own.
DISEASE OF IMPRUDENCE.
When the misguided and imprudent votary of pleasure finds that he has imbibed the seeds of this painful disease, it too often happens that an ill-timed sense of shame or dread of discovery deters him from applying to those who, from education and respectability, can alone befriend him, delaying till the constitutional symptoms of this horrid disease makes their appearance, such as ulcerated sore throat, diseased nose, nocturnal pains in the head and limbs, dimness of sight, deafness, nodes on the shin bones and arms, blotches on the head, face and extremities, progressing with frightful rapidity, till at last the palate of the mouth or the bones of the nose fall in, and the victim of this awful disease becomes a horrid object of commiseration till death puts a period to his dreadful sufferings, by sending him to that undiscovered country, "from whence no traveler returns."
It is a melancholy fact, that thousands DIE victims to this terrible disease, through falling into the hands of ignorant or Unskillful PRETENDERS, who by the use of that deadly Poison, Mercury, &c., destroy the constitution, and incapable of curing, keep the unhappy sufferer month after month taking their noxious or injurious compounds, and instead of being restored to a renewal of Life, Vigor and happiness, in despair leave him with ruined Health, to sigh over his galling disappointment.
To such, therefore, Dr JOHNSTON pledges himself to preserve the most inviolable secrecy, and from his extensive practice and observations in the great Hospitals of Europe, and the first in this country, viz: England, France, Philadelphia and elsewhere, is enabled to offer the most Speedy, Certain and Effectual Remedy in the World for all diseases of Imprudence.
DR. JOHNSTON,
OFFICE, 7 SOUTH FREDERICK STREET,
BALTIMORE, MD.,
left hand side going from Baltimore street, a few doors from the corner. Fail not to observe the name and number.
☞No letters received unless postpaid and containing a stamp to be used on the reply. Persons writing should state age, and send a portion of advertisement describing symptoms.
There are so many Paltry, Designing and Worthless Impostors advertising themselves as Physicians, trifling with and ruining the health of all who unfortunately fall into their power, that Dr. Johnston deems it necessary to say especially to those unacquainted with his reputation, that his Credentials or Diplomas always hang in his office.
ENDORSEMENT OF THE PRESS.
The many thousands cured at this establishment, year after year, and the numerous Surgical Operations performed by Dr. Johnston witnessed by the representatives of the press and many other persons, notices of which have appeared again and again before the public, besides his standing as a gentleman of character and responsibility, is a sufficient guarantee to the afflicted.
SKIN DISEASES SPEEDILY CURED.
March 11, 1870—1y1pr

AYER'S SARSAPARILLA,
FOR PURIFYING THE BLOOD.
THE reputation this excellent medicine enjoys, is derived from its cures, many of which are truly marvellous. Inveterate cases of Scrofulous disease, where the system seemed saturated with corruption, have been purified and cured by it.—Scrofulous affections and disorders, which were aggravated by the scrofulous contamination until they were painfully afflicting, have been radically cured in such great numbers in almost every section of the country, that the public scarcely need to be informed of its virtues or uses.
Scrofulous poison is one of the most destructive enemies of our race. Often, this unseen and unfelt tenant of the organism undermines the constitution, and invites the attack of enfeebling or fatal diseases, which excites a suspicion of its presence. Again, it seems to breed infection throughout the body, and then, on a favorable occasion, rapidly develops into one or the other of its hideous forms, either on the surface or among the vitals. In the latter, tubercles may be suddenly deposited in the lungs or heart, or tumors formed in the liver, or it shows its presence by eruptions on the skin, or foul ulcerations on some part of the body. Hence the occasional use of a bottle of Sarsaparilla is advisable, even when no active symptoms of the disease appear. Persons afflicted with the following complaints generally find immediate relief, and, at length, cure, by the use of this SARSAPARILLA: St. Anthony's Fire, Rose or Erysipelas, Tetter, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Ringworm, Sore Eyes, Sore Ears, and other eruptions or visible forms of Scrofulous disease. Also, in more concealed forms, as Dyspepsia, Dropsy, Heart Disease, Fits, Epilepsy, Neuralgia, and the various Ulcerous affections of the muscular and nervous systems.
Syphilis or Venereal and Mercurial Diseases are cured by it, though a long time is required for subduing these obstinate maladies by any medicine. But long continued use of this medicine will cure the complaint. Leucorrhoea or Whites, Uterine Ulcerations, and Female Diseases, are commonly soon relieved and ultimately cured by its purifying and invigorating effect. Minute Directions for each case are found in our Almanac, supplied gratis. Rheumatism and Gout, when caused by accumulations of extraneous matters in the blood, yield quickly to it, as also Liver Complaints, Torpidity, Congestion or Inflammation of the Liver, and Jaundice, when arising, as they often do, from the rankling poisons in the blood. This SARSAPARILLA is a great restorer for the strength and vigor of the system. Those who are Languid and Listless, Despondent, Sleepless, and troubled with Nervous Apprehensions or Fears, or any of the affections symptomatic of Weakness, will find immediate relief and convincing evidence of its restorative power upon trial.
PREPARED BY
Dr. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass.,
Practical and Analytical Chemists.
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE.
☞For sale in Gettysburg, Pa. by A. D. BUEHLER, Agent. [Jan. 21, 1870.—1yeol

The Star and Sentinel.

GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

GENTLEMEN:—An All-wise Providence has permitted you to assemble under circumstances demanding profound gratitude to the Great Lawgiver of the Universe.—Our acknowledgments are first due to Him whose hand has not grown weary in showering blessings in profusion upon the people in every department of industry, and crowning their toil with richest rewards.

The circumstances under which you commence the duties of the present session are, indeed, auspicious; and at no former period in our history has there been greater cause for felicitation upon the inestimable blessings we enjoy, and the happy and prosperous condition of our great and growing Commonwealth.

The meeting of the General Assembly is always a matter of deep interest to the people, and perhaps never more so than now, when an unusual amount of necessary general legislation will occupy our attention, and questions of the highest importance are to be discussed and determined upon. I sincerely trust your industry and faithfulness in the performance of the important work before you, will win you the proud title of "the working Legislature."

Amid such circumstances our attention should be directed to a careful review of all the most important and essential interests of the State; and in the exercise of that discretion which the Constitution has confided to the Executive, I proceed to communicate such information, and to recommend to your consideration such measures, as are deemed necessary and expedient.

As first in order and most important, I will present a carefully prepared and precise statement of the financial condition of the Commonwealth.

FINANCES.

It affords me pleasure to congratulate the people upon the satisfactory condition of the Treasury. Every demand upon it for ordinary and other expenses has been promptly paid, and the public debt materially reduced, which has inspired such public confidence in the securities of the Commonwealth as to cause them to command the highest premiums in the market. The operations of this department will be presented to you more fully in detail in the reports of the Auditor General, State Treasurer, and Commissioners of the Sinking Fund. The following statement exhibits the receipts and disbursements for the fiscal year ending November 30, 1870:

Receipts.

Balance in Treasury, Nov. 30, 1869		$1,400,862 49
Ordinary receipts during the fiscal year ending November 30, 1870		6,336,603 24
Total in Treasury during year ending November 30, 1870		$7,737,465 73

Disbursements.

Ordinary expenses paid during the year ending November 30, 1870	$2,866,832 09	
Loans, &c., redeemed	1,702,879 05	
Interest on loans	1,864,811 77	
Total		6,434,522 91
Balance in Treasury, Nov. 30, 1870		$1,302,942 82

Public Debt.

The public debt due on November 30, 1869, was		$32,814,540 95
Deduct amount redeemed by Sinking Fund Commissioners during the fiscal year ending Nov. 30, 1870	$1,602,321 31	
Amount redeemed by Treasurer during same time	100,557 74	
Total		1,702,879 05
Total public debt, Nov. 30, 1870		$31,111,661 90

The following statement shows the nature of the indebtedness of the Commonwealth, November 30, 1870:

Funded debt, viz:

Amt of over due loans	$707,070 33	
Amount payable in 1871, interest 6 per cent	2,769,250 00	
Amount payable in 1872, interest 6 per cent	4,731,300 00	
Amount payable in 1872, interest 5 per cent	92,850 00	
Amount payable in 1877, interest 6 per cent	7,890,550 00	
Amount payable in 1877, interest 5 per cent	3,577,700 00	
Amount payable in 1878, interest 5 per cent	305,000 00	
Amount payable in 1879, interest 5 per cent	400,000 00	
Amount payable in 1882, interest 5 per cent	1,138,930 00	
Amount payable in 1882, interest 4½ per cent	112,000 00	
Amount payable in 1882, interest 6 per cent	9,273,050 00	
		$30,997,700 33

Unfunded debt, viz:

Relief notes in circulation	$96,382 00	
Interest certificates outstanding	13,086 52	
Interest certificates unclaimed	4,448 38	
Domestic creditors' certificates	44 67	
		113,961 57
Total public debt, Nov. 30, 1870, as above stated		$31,111,661 90

Reduction of the Public Debt.

On the fifteenth day of January, 1867, the total indebtedness of the State was $37,704,409.77. Since then and up to November 30, 1870, the sum of $6,592,747.87 has been paid. The reduction during year ending November 30, 1870, is $1,702,879.05.

The average reduction per annum, for the last four years, is $1,648,187.

In view of the fact that prior to the first of July, 1872, nearly eight million dollars of the public debt will be due, and in order that the Commonwealth may continue to meet its obligations promptly at maturity, I recommend that such provision be made by the Legislature, as will authorize the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund to sell all the assets that may be in their possession, and apply the proceeds to the extinguishment of the debt; or, at the option of the holders, to exchange them for the outstanding bonds of the Commonwealth.

The indebtedness of the State might be paid in the following manner: As already shown, it was, on November 30, 1870, about $31,000,000, from which amount, if the said assets, $9,500,000, be deducted, there would remain unpaid $21,500,000. After which, estimating the revenues and expenditures to continue as at present, the entire liabilities of the State could be liquidated in about eight years.

If this mode of paying the State debt should be regarded as unnecessarily rapid and oppressive, then a movement to revise and modify taxation may meet with much more general favor. Our debt is now held firmly by those to whom it is a great benefit to have so secure an investment. A certain reduction of one million dollars per annum on it would, perhaps, be more satisfactory to them and to the people, than to strive to pay it off so hastily. In an endeavor to force things under the present mode of taxation, there is great danger of driving capital away from our manufacturing centres. The landholder has been exempt from taxes on his land for State purposes, and the burden shifted upon the active, energetic and enterprising portions of the community, who have always had their full share to bear. The farmer is at ease, and runs no risk; whilst the business man, merchant and manufacturer are the motive power of the community, upon which the farmer himself must, in a great measure, depend for a realization of his industry. A more liberal policy towards those engaged in mercantile, manufacturing, railroad and mining pursuits should be adopted. Unless their interests are fostered and kept in full operation, all classes of the people will suffer. They are the very life-blood of the State, and should not, in any way, be chilled or impeded, by over-burdening them with taxation for the immediate payment of the entire State liabilities.

The foregoing recommendations, in my opinion, embrace the true policy of the Commonwealth, and if adopted, will, doubtless, receive a hearty response and endorsement from the people. The tax-payers demand that all their social, industrial, commercial and financial operations shall be relieved from the burdens of any [illegible] may be [illegible] for the gradual payment of the debt, as [illegible] above indicated, and to defray the frugal expenses of the administration of the government. Economy and reform should no longer be advocated as glittering generalities, or mere abstractions, without meaning or intent, but as vital, living realities.

CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

Four years' experience as an executive officer has given me abundant opportunity for careful observation upon the workings of our fundamental law, and the legislation of the State. This experience has strongly impressed me that there should be a thorough revision of the State Constitution, with such amendments as the wisdom of a convention assembled for that purpose would undoubtedly suggest, and an enlightened public sentiment demand.

The authority for holding such convention is found in the second section of the ninth article of the Constitution and is declared in these words: "That all power is inherent in the people, and all free governments are founded on their authority, and instituted for their peace, safety, and happiness. For the advancement of these ends, they have, at all times, an unalienable and indefeasible right to alter, reform or abolish their government, in such manner as they may think proper."

The last convention for this purpose was held in 1838. During the thirty-two years which have since elapsed, sundry amendments have been made by joint resolutions of the General Assembly, and in compliance with the tenth article of the Constitution, were approved and ratified by a majority of the qualified voters of the State. The most important were those of 1850, making the judges of the courts elective; of 1857, creating a Sinking Fund, regulating the public debt and legislative districts; and of 1864, conferring the right of suffrage upon those engaged in the military service of the State or Nation, and imposing sundry restraints on the power of the Legislature. These amendments, though important and valuable, give an incongruous and sort of patch-work character to the Constitution, and are not consonant with the requirements of the times.

This is a progressive period, and our State has out-grown its fundamental law. That law should, therefore, be made to keep pace with the age in which we live. The existing constitution, including the amendments of 1857 and 1864, impose many wholesome restrictions on the power and jurisdiction of the Legislature; but experience has demonstrated their inadequacy to protect the people against the evils intended to be remedied, and especially those, of corporate power, and of special and local legislation. The pamphlet laws for the last four years show that the general laws for each session made only about one hundred pages, whilst the local and special legislation for the same period amount annually to about thirteen hundred and fifty. The resulting evils are manifold and aggravated; and prominent among the reasons and suggestions why a remedy should be applied, I respectfully submit the following:

1.—Different systems of laws for roads, bridges, schools, elections, poor-houses, and many other things, are enacted for the several counties, townships and boroughs, on subjects which ought to be regulated by general laws, operating uniformly upon all.

2.—It is impossible for the citizens, judges of the courts or members of the legal profession, to acquire or retain an accurate knowledge of the varying systems of laws in their respective districts; and frequently on removal from one county to another, our people find themselves under almost entirely different codes.

3.—Practically, the whole theory of our Constitution and government is subverted and destroyed by the present system of local enactments. Representative government is based on the idea that the laws should be framed by, and be the result of, the collective wisdom of the people's representatives. But what are the actual facts? The majority of the members are so wholly absorbed by private and local bills that it is almost impossible to get a general or public act considered or passed. The special and local bills are usually drawn by the members representing the locality, or by some one from the district interested in the proposed law. By what is called courtesy, it is considered a breach of etiquette for any member of the Senate or House to interfere with or oppose a merely private or local bill of any other member. The result is, the bills are passed as originally prepared, without examination or comparison of views—often crude and ill-digested, and without regard to constitutional requirements, or sound public policy. Some of the worst of these hasty and badly considered enactments are arrested every year by Executive interposition; but in the nature of the case, the veto at best can only be made a partial restraint upon the evil; and nothing can eradicate it short of constitutional prohibition.

4.—Special legislation is the great and impure foundation of corruption, private speculations and public wrongs. It has become a reproach to republican government, and is one of the most alarming evils of the times. Judicious amendments to the Constitution would arrest and destroy the growing evil; and it is the duty of every patriotic citizen to co-operate in all lawful measures to effect so desirable a consummation. In the enactment of laws a radical change is demanded. Every bill presented for adoption should be read, at least once in full, and the yeas and nays be recorded on its final passage.

5.—It is important that the State Constitution should be made to conform to the Constitution of the United States as recently amended.

6.—The subject of minority representation is now much agitated, and is receiving a large share of consideration among thoughtful and considerate men. It embraces problems of great political importance, and its manifest justice commends it to public favor. Whilst some of the objects it proposes might be obtained by legislative enactments, the general principles involved are so elementary and radical, they should, if adopted, be incorporated into the fundamental law.

7.—The members of the General Assembly should be increased in number.

8.—There should be a fundamental limitation to the powers of corporations.

9.—There is absolute necessity for greater security for the public funds and for their proper distribution.

10.—The State Treasurer, Superintendent of Common Schools, and a Lieutenant Governor, the latter to preside over the Senate, and perform the duties of Governor, in case of his absence, sickness or death, should be elected by the people. The Attorney General, Secretary of State and the Adjutant General should, for obvious reasons, continue to be appointed by the Governor.

11.—The day for holding the annual election could, with great propriety, be changed from the second Tuesday in October to the same day in November, on which nearly all the surrounding States now hold theirs. This would dispense with one election every fourth year, and prevent invasion from other States for the purpose of interfering with our elections, as the citizens of each State would be occupied with their own. The season, too, would be more satisfactory to the people of the agricultural districts, as it would not interfere with the harvesting of their corn and other summer productions.

The necessity for constitutional reform, is appreciated and admitted by all who have reflected upon the subject, and without distinction of party, the press has been out-spoken, and has almost unanimously sanctioned the calling, at an early day, of a constitutional convention.

For these reasons, and many others equally important which might be enumerated, I earnestly recommend that the Legislature make provision for a convention to thoroughly revise and amend the Constitution of the State.

REVISION OF THE CIVIL CODE.

The commissioners to revise the statutes have completed their work. The entire laws of the Commonwealth, including those of British origin, except such as relate to crime, have been revised, codified and systematically arranged in a volume of less than three hundred pages, or about one-third the size of Purdon's Digest. Our laws are the accretion of one hundred and seventy years. Many of them are incongruous, and [illegible] enactments, which have been increasing, from time to time by fragmentary legislation, without any attempt at systematic logical arrangement, or conciseness of language. From the examination I have been able to give there vision, I am satisfied that in the discharge of their duty, the commissioners have exercised great diligence, ability and a conscientious desire for its succesful accomplishment. It cannot be presumed that a work of such magnitude is perfect in every particular; and how far it may answer the purpose for which it was undertaken, remains to be determined. That it is an improvement upon what it is intended to supply there is no room for doubt. It adheres in the main to the text of existing laws, with occasional changes to meet present demands, but which were not needed when they were first enacted, and also additional provisions which the progress of the age requires. The work, as presented, might properly be adopted, without material changes, making it the basis for such amendments as time and necessity may suggest, or as may be recommended by the joint committee to which it was referred for examination by the Legislature of last year. It will be seen that some of its provisions have been framed with a view to throw much of our special legislation into the courts, where it may be disposed of with less inconvenience to interested parties, and a great saving in our annual expenditures.

WRITS OF ERROR IN CRIMINAL CASES

[The Governor renews his objections to the Act of last session to allow writs of error in cases of murder and voluntary manslaughter, requiring the Supreme Court to review both the facts and the law. It was passed partly to meet the Schoppe case, but being general in its provisions, it will work prejudicially unless repealed or essentially modified.]

APPORTIONMENT.

The important duty devolves upon you to apportion, in accordance with the last census, the representation to the General Assembly and to Congress. This will be among the most laborious and difficult works of the session. In its performance, it is presumed and trusted that you will be guided and governed by a strict sense of justice and impartiality to all parties and to every district in the State, so that no well founded reason be given for complaint or censure.

Under the laws of the State it is made the duty of the county commissioners of the respective counties to make returns to the Governor of the septennial enumeration of taxables on or before the first Tuesday of December. Not one-fourth of these returns have yet been received, although the attention of the commissioners was invited to the subject by special circular from the Secretary of the Commonwealth. As soon as the returns come to hand, the necessary abstract will be made out and forwarded to the Legislature.

COMMON SCHOOLS.

The report of the Superintendent of Common Schools shows that there are now within the State, 2,002 school districts; 14,212 schools; 2,892 graded schools; 13,100 directors; 79 county and other superintendents; 17,612 teachers, and 828,891 pupils. This is an increase over the preceding year of 31 districts; 276 schools; 447 graded schools; 200 directors; 3 superintendents; 470 teachers, and 13,138 pupils.

The cost of tuition for the past year, was $3,745,475 81; building, purchasing and renting school houses, $2,765,644 34; contingencies, $1,165,226 05; other expenditures, $95,475; making a total of $7,771,761 20. Estimated value of school property, $15,837,183. Average salary of male teachers, $40 65 per month, length of school term, 6.06 months; and the cost per month of each pupil, 98 cents.

In addition to the above, five Normal schools are recognized by the State. These are intended specially to instruct in the art of teaching, and to furnish suitable teachers for the common schools. The many highly qualified instructors that have graduated there, afford a sufficient assurance of their success and usefulness. They have aided materially in the rapid advancement of our general and widely approved educational system. Since their recognition, 12,390 students have been received into them; and 2,675 are now enrolled. There are 66 professors and tutors. The libraries contain 8,135 volumes. The buildings and grounds are valued at $364,667; and the furniture and apparatus at $75,000.

Besides the schools that receive legislative support, there are in the State 601 private schools, seminaries and academies, employing 848 teachers and having 24,815 students. The estimated value of their property is $600,000, and the annual amount received for tuition $380,000. There are also thirteen colleges, with 157 professors and tutors, and 2,805 students enrolled. They own much valuable property, and their libraries number 95,000 volumes.

The statistics will, doubtless, prove interesting to all who peruse them, and those relating to the common schools merit the especial attention of the Legislature. The prosperity and happiness of all communities depend, more than anything else, upon their general intelligence. Idleness, immorality, crime and poverty abound most where ignorance prevails. The greatest wealth a people can possess, and the highest political freedom and power they can attain, are based upon and derived from a sound and generous education. Freedom from the many evils that disturb the peace of society; social harmony; good and healthful government; and all the multiform blessings that conspire to produce human happiness, are its legitimate fruits. Money judiciously expended by the community for the mental training of its youth, cannot be lost; it will not fail to return in due time, bearing a liberal interest. The admirable workings of our Pennsylvania school system are everywhere admitted, and its great success is chiefly owing to the generosity of the Legislature by which it has been so kindly and so beneficently nurtured, and it is sincerely to be trusted that it will never weary in this praiseworthy work, which has thus far been so well accomplished and so abundantly rewarded.

SOLDIERS' ORPHANS' SCHOOLS.

Your attention is respectfully invited to the report of the Superintendent of the Soldiers' Orphans' Schools, for the year terminating May 31, 1870.

Since the first organization of these schools the whole number of children admitted is 5,053. And during the same period, the discharges, including deaths, amount to 1,524, leaving 3,529 in the schools at the close of the year; of whom 2,137 are in "graded," and 793 in "primary schools," and 599 in "Homes."

During the year terminating May 31, 1871, 493 of these will be discharged on *age*; in 1872, 477; in 1873, 599; in 1874, 646; in 1875, 646; in 1876, 609; in 1877, 584; in 1878, 410; in 1879, 291; and in 1880, the remainder, 171. From this statement it will be seen that all the children now in the schools, on reaching the age of sixteen, will be discharged, in ten years on *age* alone. The reinforcements to the schools will hereafter consist only of children born prior to January 1, 1866; consequently all who may hereafter be admitted must come in during the next ten years, and they will be more than absorbed by the discharges on *order*. The number discharged this year, on age, is 400, and on order, 230, and 15 have died, making, in all, 645. Should the rapidity of the discharges on order continue in anything like the ratio of the present year, it will not require more than five years to exhaust the greater portion of the schools, and the children remaining in them will from time to time have to be concentrated in a few of the schools which shall be deemed the best, to close up the concern.

The expenditures of the system for the school year ending May 31, 1870, are as follows, viz:

For education and maintenance, of children in advanced schools	$283,900 67
For education and maintenance of children in primary schools	101,475 58
For education and maintenance of children in homes	65,266 46
For clothing, shoes, making, mending, &c.	58,903 75
For partial relief of 18 children, at $50 each	[illegible]
For general expenses	9,190 90
Total expenses	[illegible]
Total appropriations	[illegible]
Balance	[illegible]

The annual appropriation [illegible] estimated by the Superintendent in his report of 1869, but owing to the extreme pressure of the guardians and relatives of many indigent and suffering applicants, the Superintendent, with my consent, admitted a larger number of children than he originally estimated for; the balance, as above stated has, for this reason, necessarily and unavoidably accrued.

The Superintendent estimates the expenditures for education, maintenance, clothing, &c., of 3,600 children, during the year terminating May 31, 1872, at $500,000. After a careful examination, I find it correct, and respectfully request an appropriation for that amount. This estimate will, it is believed, enable the Superintendent to admit all proper applicants. It is $20,000 less than the appropriation for the current year, and it is confidently anticipated that hereafter each succeeding estimate for annual expenses will be much more largely decreased.

I have personally visited, inspected and examined quite a number of these schools since the adjournment of the last Legislature; and I do not hesitate to pronounce most of them superior, in all respects, to any other institutions of a similar character in the country. The supervision of the Superintendent and the male and female inspectors has been exceedingly faithful and effective; and those having the schools in charge, with but few exceptions, have displayed a devotion to their duties, and to the interests of the children, as unexceptionable as if dictated by the purest parental affection.

The sanitary condition of these children is one of the most remarkable features of the schools. During the five years they have been in operation, out of 5,053 children, only seventy-one have died, which is but a little over one and four-tenths per cent. of the entire number for the whole time, or less than three-tenths of one per cent. per annum. These facts are incontestible evidences of the care and attention that have been bestowed upon these institutions.

The establishment of these schools, and the liberal encouragement and support they have received, have met the approval and admiration not only of other States of the Union, but of the entire civilized world. Philanthropists and statesmen from foreign nations are constantly making inquiries concerning the laws governing and directing the operations of our soldiers' orphans' schools, their management and the results, and give frequent assurances of unqualified commendation.

The foregoing exhibit is, I trust, sufficiently satisfactory to prompt a continuance of the generous patronage already extended to an institution unsurpassed by any other of the kind in usefulness. Its benefits extend beyond the mere shelter, clothing, feeding and education of the sons and daughters of our heroic dead. In generations far remote its influences will stimulate to deeds of patriotic ardor and heroism. Hereafter the defenders of our country will not falter when they reflect that should they fall, they have in the Commonwealth a paternal protector of their beloved ones, who otherwise would be left desolated and neglected. The State has abundant cause to rejoice in what it has done for its soldiers' orphans, and to be proud of these schools, which now constitute the brightest jewels that adorn its crown of glory.

AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.

This institution appears to be gradually accomplishing the objects for which it has been liberally endowed by the State. It has about sixty students who are instructed, not only in the ordinary branches of literature and science, but in all the field operations necessary for a thorough agricultural education.

MILITARY.

Your attention is invited to the accompanying report of the Adjutant General, for the details of the transaction of his department during the past year. The necessity of a military power in the State, subordinate and auxiliary to the civil authorities, has been so fully discussed, and so generally admitted, as to render any argument on the subject entirely superfluous. It is admitted, on all hands, that a thoroughly organized and well disciplined military force contributes essentially to the maintenance of the peace and good order of society, and to the security of the persons and property of citizens. It has been my desire and aim to constitute such a force, to aid the civil authorities, should an emergency arise, in the suppression of public tumult or disorder. This has been effected more successfully than was at first anticipated. In 1866, there were but eight volunteer companies in the State; at the close of 1869, there were one hundred and eighty-four; to which number one hundred and fifty-eight companies were added last year. In the meantime, thirty have been disbanded, leaving three hundred and eleven organized and active military companies, now recognized by act of the Legislature, as the "National Guard of Pennsylvania."

MILITARY HISTORY.

The Legislature, in 1864, passed an act authorizing the Governor "to appoint some competent person to prepare a military history of Pennsylvania volunteers and militia," who had been or might thereafter be in the field during the war of the rebellion. In conformity therewith, my predecessor appointed Samuel P. Bates, Esq., to perform this difficult and responsible undertaking. He commenced the task with zeal and industry, and has prosecuted it with ability. The work has proved to be far more extensive, and required a much greater amount of labor and research than was at first contemplated. Four large royal octavo volumes, handsomely printed and substantially bound, have been produced, and the fifth, and last volume, will be completed before the first of June next.

NATIONAL CEMETERIES.

[The National Government, desirous of taking charge of all the soldiers' cemeteries, asks for legislative action in regard to the cemeteries at Glenwood, Lebanon, Mount Moriah, Odd Fellows' and Woodland, in Philadelphia, and also those at Harrisburg, Pittsburg and York, similar to that in the case of the Gettysburg cemetery; and the Governor transmits to the Legislature a communication from the War Department on the subject.]

The objections heretofore existing to the payment of the appropriation for the use of the Antietam cemetery having been removed, the sum appropriated has been paid over to the treasurer.

THE MILFORD AND MATAMORAS RAILROAD.

[About the close of the last session of the Legislature an act was passed and approved, entitled "A supplement to the Milford and Matamoras railroad company." It turns out that the 4th section of the act diverts to this company the bonus of $10,000 which, under the act of March 26, 1846, the New York and Erie railroad is required to pay annually into the State Treasury. On discovering this after the adjournment, the Attorney General was directed to take steps to prevent this raid on the Treasury, and the Governor now recommends a repeal of the grant.]

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY.

A reliable geological and mineralogical survey would be of incalculable value to the State. Without it we have indefinite ideas of our vast undeveloped mineral wealth, and the expense attending it would be utterly insignificant when campared with the beneficial results. We are, at present, without even a reliable map to indicate the locality, the character and resources of our mineral regions. And as good maps are the basis of all useful research in every department of the sciences and the arts, especially in the practical sciences of geology and metallurgy, the first step towards a geological survey is to obtain as correct a map as possible, if not of the entire State, at least of such parts thereof as are of the most importance to be studied geologically. This will be work of labor and time, and can only be accomplished successfully by triangulating each county separately, and from the county map thus acquired, constructing a complete and accurate map of the whole State.

BOARD OF PUBLIC CHARITIES.

Under the requirements of an act, approved April 24, 1869, I appointed five commissioners to constitute a Board of Public Charities, who, at all times, have full power to look into and examine the condition of all charitable, reformatory or correctional institutions within the State; and at least once in every year to examine everything connected with their management, and especially ascertain whether the funds appropriated are economically and judiciously expended. The requisite number of gentlemen, possessing the necessary qualifications, have generously consented to serve on this Board, which is now fully organized, and the objects contemplated are being accomplished. Early during the session, their first annual report will be presented for your consideration, which will give a full account of the extent and importance of their philanthropic transactions in behalf of the Commonwealth.

BATTLE OF GETTYSBURG.

I am informed that the picture of the Battle of Gettysburg, painted by order of the Legislature, has been completed. As this valuable production is the property of the State, I deem it important that you should appoint a committee, with whom I shall be pleased to co-operate, to take it in charge and prepare a place suitable for its accommodation. This should be made sufficiently capacious, and so arranged as to afford an opportunity for the display of the flags and other relics of interest to the citizens of the State, and to the numerous visitors at the Capitol.

DELAWARE BOUNDARY LINE.

The Legislature, at its session of 1869, passed an act, entitled "An act to settle, determine and locate the southern boundary line of the Commonwealth." In conformity therewith commissioners were appointed to act "in conjunction with like commissioners on the part of the State of Delaware." That State, however, has failed, thus far, to make the necessary appointments. The work, consequently, remains unaccomplished, and the boundary line is not definitely fixed.

FISHERIES.

The Supreme Court has decided that the law requiring the owners of dams in the Susquehanna river to make fishways in the same, at least in cases where they had purchased their works from the State, is unconstitutional and void. From this decision it does not appear that the State cannot have such ways constructed at its own expense. But this does not seem advisable until concurrent legislation can be obtained with Maryland, that State holding both banks of the Susquehanna river at its mouth and for many miles above. The subject has been brought to the attention of Maryland, the Legislature of which State, at its last session, passed a law providing for the appointment of commissioners of fisheries, to report at its next session, which will not occur until next winter. The fisheries under consideration are nearly, if not quite, as much deteriorated by the want of statutory laws for their protection as by the mechanical obstructions in the streams.

The New England States and New York have commenced the experiment of fish propagation in the large streams north of us on quite an extensive scale. Their experience will be useful to us when all obstacles arising from the divided State ownership of the river shores shall have been obviated. New Jersey appointed fish commissioners at the last session of her Legislature, and the commissioner of Pennsylvania is now in treaty with them in reference to needed concurrent legislation. The subject is receiving careful attention in both States by their delegated agents. It is hoped that Delaware will join with Pennsylvania and New Jersey in the reforms needed on the Delaware river.

LAND DEPARTMENT.

The report of the Surveyor General furnishes a detailed account of the Land Office. During the past fiscal year 3,580 patents were issued, covering 387,880 acres, being more than one-fifty-sixth part of the area of the State. The great amount of work in this department requires several additional clerks. The insecurity of the buildings renders necessary additional iron cases or safes for the protection of the muniments of title and other public documents. The expenses of the office, including improvements, was $23,400, whilst the receipts, from fees alone, amounted to $54,703 61.

STATE LIBRARY—MINES—STATISTICS—YELLOW FEVER.

[Under these heads the Governor recommends better accommodations for the State Library—provision for gathering and recording statistical information relative to the development and growth of the various resources of the Commonwealth—an increase of the salaries of the Quarantine Master and Lazaretto Physician at Philadelphia.]

IN MEMORIAM.

Hon. William F. Packer, ex-Governor, died at Williamsport on the 27th of September last. He was one of the self-made men of whom the State has justly had cause to be proud. In early life he distinguished himself as a journalist, and in many public positions he subsequently occupied he acquired a high reputation for his eminent abilities as a statesman and executive officer. During his public career he filled the offices of Canal Commissioner and Auditor General, and was a member of each branch of the General Assembly, having served two terms as Speaker of the House. His last public trust was that of Chief Magistrate of the Commonwealth. He was over sixty-three years of age at the time of his death, and has left behind him an untarnished fame.

Hon. William W. W. Watt, late a member of the Senate, departed this life on the 17th of November last. He had served four successive years as a member of the House of Representatives, and was in the first year of his senatorial term at the time of his death. He was well known and highly respected, unassuming in his manners, kind and courteous in his deportment, and in the discharge of his obligations, whether of a public or a private nature, he won the esteem of those who knew him.

The Legislature will, I trust, not fail to take suitable notice of the demise of these two distinguished citizens, who during their life time, were so prominent in rendering services for the public welfare.

PARDONS.

Accompanying this communication will be found the reports of pardons granted during the past year. Compared with the increase of crime, and the great number of prisoners in the county jails and State penitentiaries, the number is less than that of former years. In exercising clemency toward persons convicted of crime, I have strictly endeavored, under all circumstances, to observe that caution and discretion contemplated in the Constitution, and to impartially administer that merciful prerogative and extend its beneficent protection only for the correction of the errors of those who may have been "cruelly" or "excessively" punished, and those around whom cluster mitigations and ameliorating circumstances.

The number of applications for pardon during the past year was twelve hundred and forty, of which sixty-two, or five per cent., were granted.

The commutation of sentences for good behavior in prison, in accordance with the law of 1869, has effected favorable results in the conduct of prisoners, and their keepers find it a great auxiliary in maintaining a wholesome prison discipline. Its beneficial effect will doubtless be manifest in the conduct of those who are released from prison because of its reformatory influences, and it is believed that fewer convicts discharged under it will return to criminal pursuits than under the old system.

GENERAL REMARKS.

The cheerful aspect of national affairs is a subject for congratulation. A prudent and patriotic administration has given to the country the substantial fruition of the victories obtained in the late struggle for freedom and the Republic. The dissevered States have been restored to the Union; peace reigns triumphant throughout all our dominions; the national credit is established beyond the possibility of successful assault, and returning prosperity abounds in every State and department of the government.

The doctrine of free trade, so beneficial to foreign interests and so inimical to American industry, if carried out to its legitimate results, would soon cause American labor to be absolutely impoverished, reduce the free and happy millions of toilers to the degraded condition of the down-trodden population of Europe, and capital would no longer seek enterprises thus rendered unremunerative. Protection to our products and manufactures, when rightly viewed, is protection to labor against competition from abroad. Labor in the United States commands higher wages than in any other country. Consequently our working men are the more elevated. Labor is the foundation of individual and national wealth, and those nations that have most thoroughly protected it from foreign competition have been most prosperous.—During the late war the talismanic influences of protection on our home industries, and upon the labor and capital invested, were obvious in developing and raising them from their paralyzed condition to the substantial prosperity which has since pervaded the country. And, now, when it has been so transcendently demonstrated, that we are not only able to defend ourselves, but what is equally important, "to depend upon and live upon our own recources;" and when the advocates of free trade are endeavoring to persuade us to adopt the absurd theory, that "tariffs hinder the development of industry and the growth of wealth;" why should not the wisdom of the government make available teachings of experience, and at once legislate for the good of the people? Why should it not protect American labor, maintain its compensation, give the producer a home market, and develop the unbounded resources of the country? The duty on tea, coffee and tropical productions, and all inquisitorial and other taxation under the revenue laws, except upon luxuries, whisky and other liquors, and tobacco, should be repealed. Fortunately in Pennsylvania there is but little, if any, difference of opinion on the subject of a reasonable protective policy. You cannot legislate upon this subject, but you can, and you should, instruct your Senators, and request your Representatives in Congress, to use their best exertions to preserve us from the baneful influences of free trade, to which the emissaries of Great Britain, are now with syren songs, so anxiously and industriously endeavoring to lure us to destruction.

After a satisfactory adjustment of duties on foreign productions, so as to prevent the possibility of undue competition from abroad and a thorough revision and modification of our system of internal taxation, a limit may safely be placed to the annual reduction of the National debt, say to fifty million dollars, except when great prosperity should make the treasury over plethoric, and then the occasional unexpended balances might be used in the purchase of additional bonds.

The introduction of "Chinese Coolie," or "contract labor," is one of the greatest evils that can befal the toiling millions of our country. Their presence is not only degrading but impoverishing and paralyzing to our patriotic and intelligent workingmen. It is a new species of slavery, equal in all its injurious tendencies to that, the extinguishment of which cost the nation such immense treasures and so many thousands of valuable lives. It should not be tolerated for a single moment, as its results will virtually be to debase and force our workingmen into unnatural rivalry with the dregs of the Chinese population. Restrictive laws against the importation of this kind of labor, such as would stay its further progress, should be enacted without any unnecessary delay.

The claims against Great Britain for depredations upon the commerce of our citizens, by the piratical steamship Alabama and other vessels, and the disputed rights of our fishermen, in the eastern waters, are yet unsettled. The importance of these issues has caused much bitterness of feeling, and, to a considerable degree, involve the peace and honor of the country. The alleged cruel treatment, by England, of American citizens charged with complicity in some of the Fenian [illegible], equaled only by the historic horrors of Dartmoor and Andersonville, loudly call for the prompt and humane attention of our Government. These three subjects, I am informed, are now under the consideration of the National Administration, whose intention it is to settle them with as little delay as possible, and in such manner as will meet with general acquiescence and approval.

While two heroic nations in Europe have been engaged in deadly strife, shocking to civilization, our country has been but little affected by it in a physical sense. But our sympathies are deeply excited for both people, and in the name of humanity we earnestly hope their differences may soon be satisfactorily adjusted and peace restored.

I have observed with pleasure that Congress is about to provide, by legislation, for the building up and protection of the commercial marine of our country, and for postal facilities to and from foreign countries by American vessels. These measures should, and no doubt will, receive the approval of the people. It is also gratifying to find the mercantile, manufacturing, railway and other interests of our great commercial city of Philadelphia, moving with vigor, and, I am assured with success, in providing the means necessary to establish a first-class line of American iron steamships to run between that city and European ports. The Legislature will, no doubt, grant liberal franchises to effect a result that will place our Commonwealth in advance of all others, in the construction and use of such vessels for ocean navigation. With the aid and facilities which the National and State Governments may find it in their duty and interest to extend, it is hoped that this enterprise will be successful. The construction and maintenance of steamers suitable for the purposes indicated, would consume large amounts of our great staples—iron, steel, coal and lumber—and also give employment to thousands of our mechanics and citizens, and vastly benefit all branches of trade and industry.

All good citizens will rejoice when the last disagreeable vestiges of the recent civil war shall have been obliterated. Since the cessation of open hostilities, the nation has set the whole world a noble example by its unprecedented magnanimity in forgiving the offenses and restoring to citizenship the great masses of those who warred against its peace and safety. In this regard, we have been as generous in peace as we have been invincible in war; and now but comparatively few of those who sought to dissever the Union remain as aliens and strangers to its government. The supremacy of the laws has been maintained, and their power is no longer disputed. The passions that excited and protracted deadly strife have subsided, and we are again, practically, a homogeneous people. There are doubtless, here and there, some disaffected spirits, but their numbers are too few, and their power too insignificant, to give serious cause for uneasiness or alarm. And even towards these, conciliation will be more productive of good results than the avenging force of triumphant power. It is greatly to be desired that universal peace, amity and national fellowship and brotherhood should again prevail throughout our country. And the time is, I trust, close at hand, when this grand and perfect consummation will be effected by universal amnesty. It would efface the lingering distinctions which are fostered by punishment of the very few for crimes in which very many participated, and remove the last pretext for hostility against a government whose magnanimity is the crowning glory of its power. It will accord with enlightened and progressive civilization, and harmonize with the tested might and grandeur of free institutions. It will present, too, the noblest government of the world's history as impregnable and indissoluble, because founded, without distinction, class, birth or circumstances, upon the virtue and intelligence of all its people.

The employment of United States troops at elections, without the consent of the local and State governments, has recently received considerable attention and reprehension. It is regarded as an interference with the sovereign rights of the States, which was not contemplated by the founders of the general goverment, and, if persisted in, must lead to results disastrous to peace and harmony. The practice is one so serious in its character, and so injurious in its tendencies, as to merit prompt consideration, and decisive action, not only by the General Assembly but by Congress. One of the complaints of the colonists against the British King was the oppression growing out of the assumption of this power. They said, "He has kept among us in times of peace, standing armies, without the consent of our Legislature;" and, what is especially pertinent to the case in point, "He has affected to render the military independent of, and superior to, the civil power." The alleged authority for the use of troops, at our State elections, is derived from the tenth section of an act of Congress, approved May 31, 1870, entitled "An act to enforce the right of citizens of the United States to vote in the several States of the Union, and for other purposes," which authorizes United States marshals to call to their assistance, "such portion of the land and naval forces of the United States, or of the militia, as may be necessary to the performance of the duty with which they are charged, and to insure a faithful observance of the Fifteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States." But it must be a forced construction of this law that will justify the presence of armed national forces at our places of election when no necessity exists therefor, and where their presence is calculated to provoke collision. With a good President, the exercise of the power referred to might have no injurious results, but in the hands of a bad man, governed by personal ambition, it might prove exceedingly calamitous. Unconsciously a good President might be induced to employ it wrongfully; a bad one would be almost certain to use it for his own advancement. Under any circumstances, in my opinion, it is unsafe, and antagonistic to the principles that should govern our republican institutions. At the last October election United States troops were stationed in Philadelphia for the avowed purpose of enforcing the election laws. This was done without the consent or even the knowledge of the civil authorities of either the city or the State, and without any expressed desire on the part of the citizens; and as far as can be ascertained without existing necessity. From a conscientious conviction of its importance, I have called your attention to this subject. A neglect to have done so might have been construed as an endorsement of a measure that meets my unqualified disapproval. The civil authorities of Pennsylvania have always been, and are still, competent to protect its citizens in the exercise of their elective franchise, and the proper and only time for United States military forces to intervene, will be, when the power of the Commonwealth is exhausted and their aid is lawfully required.

The celebration of the Centennial Birthday of American Independence is exciting much public attention. It will be an important era in the history of the nation. Congress has already agitated the subject, and will, doubtless, soon take action in relation thereto. The place for this great occasion should not be a question of controversy. No other could be so appropriate as Philadelphia. Around the Hall of Independence cluster all the brightest memories of the eventful period to be commemorated. There Congress met; there the historic bell first proclaimed "liberty throughout all the land—unto all the inhabitants thereof;" there the Declaration of Independence was first promulged, and there should be the national celebration of the one hundredth anniversary of the nation's existence.

In conclusion, it is my sincere desire, that we may cultivate the spirit of good will, forbearance, kindness and charity, and unite in constant efforts to promote the public good and general prosperity.

JNO. W. GEARY.

EXECUTIVE CHAMBER, HARRISBURG, January 4, 1871.

THE NEW CATTLE DISEASE.—Epizootic aphtha, the disease which is causing so much distress among the cows of New York, Massachusetts and Connecticut, came from Canada, and, according to Professor Law, is a sort of eruptive fever, the symptoms being a hot mouth, costiveness, lameness and tightness of the skin. These symptoms are followed by ulcers, which are likely, although not certain, to result in permanent injury to the feet and udders. The milk then becomes diseased, and if drank by man produces similar disease in him. The disorder lasts for fifteen or twenty days. According to Mr. Harrison, Secretary of the New York State Agricultural Society, the sickness is not a new one, but was noticed in Great Britain in 1839, when it attacked all kinds of stock, and even poultry, cats, dogs and deer were affected by it. As the malady is contagious, but not infectious, the first thing to be done when it is noticed is the separation of the diseased animals from the healthy ones; after which carbolic acid is to be freely used about the parts where the symptoms appear.

The Secretary of the Treasury has issued orders to collectors on the Northern frontier not to allow the entry of cattle or the hides of neat cattle unless the invoice of the importation is accompanied by a consular certificate that he has reason to believe the importation free from disease, and that disease does not prevail in the locality whence the shipment was made.

IT COSTS TOO MUCH.—*That glass costs to much.* You say you only paid a trifle for it. Young man! that paltry sum is not a millionth part of what it will cost you if you do not take care. You will have to pay for it in health, cheerfulness, character, friends, peace of mind, and at last *self*. Is that glass worth all these? You are safe enough! Nonsense! A man might just as reasonably talk of safety when his boat is beginning to go round in the outer circle of a whirlpool, as to say he is safe enough when he indulges in this habit.

A MASSACHUSETTS paper tells of a colored woman who had been lately converted but was so unfortunate as to fly into a passion over the misdoings of one of her neigbor's youngsters. Her mistress remarked upon the impropriety of such conduct in the case of one about to join the church, and received this frank response:

"I have 'sperienced 'ligion, an' I'se gwine to jine de church, but Miss B——, I'll scald dat nigger fust."

A FRENCHMAN, being afflicted with the gout, was asked what difference there was between that and the rheumatism. "One very great difference," replied Monsieur: "suppose you take one vice, you put your finger in, you turn de screw, till you bear him no longer—dat is the rheumatis: den, spose you give him one turn more, dat is de gout."

A WITNESS in court speaking in a very harsh and loud voice, the lawyer on the other side exclaimed, "Fellow, why do you bark so furiously?" "Because," said the partie, "I think I see a thief."

The Star and Sentinel.

FRIDAY MORNING, Jan. 13, 1871.

D. A. BUEHLER, Editor and Business Agent.

Advertisers and others interested will bear in mind that the regular circulation of the "STAR AND SENTINEL" is much larger than that of any other paper published in the County, being read weekly by not less than 11,000 persons.

GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

In our last issue we gave a synopsis of the Governor's Message, and to-day give the Message itself, omitting a few paragraphs on minor local topics of no interest to the general reader, in order to bring it within it compass to be read by our subscribers generally.

For once the Democratic leaders find some comfort in a message from Gov. Geary, and gloat over his thrust at the National Administration in the ma... of the employment of U. S ... to enforce the laws of C... troops to days. It is to ... Congress on election Geary ... be regretted that Gov. ... should, in an otherwise excellent message, have seen fit to travel outside of legitimate State topics, and unnecessarily assail the party which placed him in Executive position. The whole policy of Re-construction has been beset with difficulties, mainly by reason of the malignant Rebel sentiment which sought to thwart, and the persistent efforts made North and South to nullify, plain provisions of law and under cover of fraud and intimidation gain political power. Much of the legislation of Congress in this respect, would have been as impolitic, as it would have been unnecessary, in a normal condition of the Republic; but it was imperiously demanded by the necessities of the times. That a difference of opinion should exist as to the propriety of much of this legislation, is natural; but why Gov. Geary should, at this late day, deem it his duty to put himself on the record as antagonizing the policy of the National Administration, is hard even to guess, unless it be his purpose to break with the Republican party—which we are loath to believe.

THE President, on Monday, communicated to Congress the correspondence bearing on the recall of Mr. Motley, Minister at the English Court. It includes a lengthly letter from Mr. Motley in defence of his course at London and sharply arraigning the President for recalling him under the circumstances; also an equally lengthy and sharp rejoinder from the Secretary of State, justifying the President's action and assigning the reasons which led to Mr. Motley's removal. It seems that Mr. Motley's action in the Alabama negotiations was at variance with his instructions, and not in accordance with the President's views. As far back as last June, Secretary Fish required Mr. Motley to communicate to Lord Granville the fact that his views, as previously presented to Granville, did not meet the approbation of the President. So decided was the President's disapprobation, that he ordered him to cease further negotiations on the Alabama question, and gave him to understand that his resignation would be accepted. Mr. Motley declining to resign, unless the President specially set forth the reasons for his dissatisfaction, he was ordered in November to turn over the Mission to Mr. Moran, Secretary of Legation, until a successor could be appointed.

IN the House of Representatives, on Monday, Mr. Orth moved to take up the Senate Resolutions to appoint a Commission to examine into the condition of San Domingo, and report on the propriety of annexation. A two-third vote being requisite, the motion failed by one or two votes. Mr. Orth then reported a similar resolution from the Committee on Foreign Affairs and sought to force a vote. The Democrats, aided by a few Republicans hostile to the proposition, commenced a series of dilatory motions; but after a little skirmishing it was agreed to take up the Senate Resolutions from the Speaker's table, with the privilege of debate until 2 o'clock on Tuesday. The resolutions were adopted on Tuesday by a vote of 123 to 63, with an amendment providing that the resolutions should not be construed as committing Congress in favor of annexation. But six Republicans voted in the negative—Messrs. Beatty, Boyd, Finkelnburg, Hoar, Peters and Willard. The resolutions go back to the Senate for concurrence in the amendment, which will of course be given. It is rumored that ex-Senator Wade will be one of the Commissioners.

On Wednesday the Senate unanimously adopted the House amendment. It was rumored at Washington that ex-Senator Wade, President White of Cornell University, and Bishop Simpson, will be appointed Commissioners.

B. F. MEYERS seems disposed to try the merits of the contested election case, between himself and Mr. Cessna, before a popular tribunal instead of the regular Congressional Committee. To this end he keeps up, through his papers, the Bedford *Gazette* and Harrisburg *Patriot*, persistent and bitter attacks on Mr. Cessna personally, and freely discusses the merits of the contest now in progress. Mr. Cessna is now taking testimony in the Western counties of the district. Of the testimony in Somerset county, Mr. Meyers writes to his papers that—

"Cessna has utterly failed to make out a case in the districts of Addison, Lower and Upper Turkeyfoot, Milford and Middlecreek * * * * * * In the five above mentioned four illegal votes for Meyers were proved, and eight for Cessna."

On the other hand, Mr. Scull, of the Somerset *Herald*, says—

"Our information is, that in these five townships Mr. Cessna obtained the evidence to prove upwards of fifty illegal votes polled for Meyers. Doctors will differ."

We understand that Mr. Meyers will take testimony in Gettysburg on the 3d of February, and Mr. Cessna on the 8th.

THE Legislature re-convened on Tuesday last. Speaker Wallace announced the Senate Committees. Mr. Buckalew is Chairman of the Committees on Constitutional Reform and Federal Relations. Mr. Duncan has the Chairmanship of two Committees, Private Claims and Printing.

Mr. Wallace starts fair in manifesting a purpose to break up indiscriminate special legislation. He announces his intention not to entertain any bills covering objects which are within the jurisdiction of Courts or within the scope of general acts.

In the House a protracted and somewhat spicy debate took place over Rothermell's Gettysburg, involving the right of the artist to exhibit the painting for money, and its ultimate disposition, which ended in the adoption of a resolution for the appointment of a joint Committee to take charge of the picture and report as to the most eligible depository.

THE POLITICAL FUTURE.

Hon. Horace Greeley, Vice President Colfax and Senator Sumner have given to the public their views of the political condition and prospects of the country on the opening of the new year. In Mr. Greeley's address to the Republican General Committee of New York, he contents himself with a candid vindication of President Grant's Administration, and a prediction that he will be better qualified for the position in 1872 than he was in 1868. We take it by this Mr. Greeley means that President Grant will enter on his second term of office with the wisdom of experience in administering for four years the duties of his high office, added to the straightforward honesty and determination to do his best for the good of ... the whole country which has ... heretofore characterized him.

Mr. Colfax comes to the same conclusion regarding President Grant, but he reiterates his former declaration by leaving his own position to be filled in 1872 by "some one of the many prominent Republicans, East or South, whom all confide in." He tells truly the secret of the imperishableness of the Republican party by showing that, having grown from the people, and not being created by politicians, it cannot be destroyed by them.

Senator Sumner's article urges what is still to be done. He finds terrible disorder and violence still prevailing in the South, sufficient to postpone all thoughts of amnesty. He advises that complete political security must be obtained, and that with it we must have specie payments and a sound currency.

CIVIL SERVICE REFORM.

THE subject of "Civil Service Reform" is again being agitated, and its advocates are profuse in predictions of the good results that will follow its adoption. The "wild hunt for office," will be summarily stopped; those who dispense or control patronage will get rid of an intolerable nuisance; public business be brought to a superlative state of perfection; and the National Capital transformed into an earthly paradise, instead of being a sink of corruption. The first of these ends might possibly be attained, but we think there is not only a good deal of the impracticable, but a large amount of humbug in the whole scheme. Persons holding civil offices for a protracted period of time do not always discharge their duties most efficiently and faithfully. The "service" has often been benefitted by pushing superannuated fogies "off their stools," and putting new, live men in their places. There is also a vast deal of gammon in the notion that Senators and Representatives are nearly "bored to death" by office-seekers; for if the President or a Cabinet officer sees fit to make an appointment without first consulting them, fault-finding and denunciation follow as a matter of course, by these same Senators and Representatives. Nor is it likely to put a stop to the nepotism and favoritism, which is alleged to prevail. On the contrary, if office tenures are made to continue for life, those who dispose of or control patronage will just as surely provide places for relatives and friends, and will be the more anxious to do so, in view of the life-tenure. But the most serious objection to the measure is its anti-democratic and anti-republican tendency. It would inevitably result in the formation of exclusive circles—an aristocracy of position—similar to that now existing in the Army and Navy. It would be a retrograde movement—a step backward; for this "civil service" idea is mainly borrowed from England, where comfortable places are thus provided for the younger sons of great families, whose chief merit lies, not in qualifications, but in the fact that they can command influence with the dispensers of royal patronage. The idea of competitive examinations would, in practice, prove a delusion—as these examining boards would be subject to precisely the same influences which now control the appointing power. Public officers, assured of permanent position, would grow supercilious, unaccommodating, and neglectful of duty, unless, with the introduction of a life-tenure, a radical change can be wrought in human nature.

There are unquestioned evils connected with our American system of office-seeking and place-getting; but they cannot be cured by this much vaunted universal panacea of "Civil Service Reform." At best, it would be but the substitution of another class of evils, foreign to our Republican ideas—an aping of debauched monarchical systems, where blood aristocracy and money command power and place. A better plan would be to diminish executive patronage by making Postmasters and other officials elective offices, under proper restraints and conditions. Nepotism would be broken up; and while at times incompetent men might be chosen, this class would not be more numerous under an elective than under an appointive system, while direct responsibility to the people would tend to secure courteous, faithful discharge of duty.

THERE has been no essential change in the military status in France since our last issue. The Germans seem to have begun in earnest the reduction of Paris by bombardment and regular approaches. In addition to Fort Avron, several French redoubts east of the city have fallen into the hands of the Germans. Several of the larger forts on the South and East have also been silenced by the German guns. The reduction of the city seems to be only a question of time.

German despatches contradict Gen. Faidherbe's claim of French successes in the North of France, while King William telegraphs that the Army of the Loire is again retreating before the victorious march of Prince Frederick Charles' army. Unless the French armies outside of Paris do something effectively for the relief of the beleaguered capital, and that speedily, it must fall.

The new King of Spain had been received at Madrid with much enthusiasm, and had formed a Cabinet with Marshal Serano at its head. The assassination of Gen. Prim seems to have reacted against the Republicans and intensified the popular feeling in favor of the new monarchy.

A CALL, numerously signed, has been issued for a convention, to be held in Philadelphia on the 18th inst., to devise means to secure the adoption of amendments to the Constitution of the United States, distinctly recognizing God as the ruler of nations, and the divinity of Christ.

JAMES BLACK, President of the State Temperance Union, has issued a call for a mass meeting of the friends of Temperance, at Harrisburg, on Wednesday next, the 18th inst. Churches, Sunday Schools, Temperance organizations, &c., are requested to send delegates.

STATE FINANCES.

We have received an advance copy of the annual report of General John F. Hartranft, Auditor General, on the finances of the State, for the fiscal year ending November 30, 1870. From this document we take the following summaries of the receipts and expenditures of the Commonwealth during the year:

SUMMARY OF THE RECEIPTS.

Lands	$[illegible],844 63
Auction commissions	16,342 50
Auction duties	34,838 47
Tax on bank dividends	295 83
Tax on bank stocks	284,922 49
Tax on corporation stocks	1,241,278 24
Tax on personal property	702,165 04
Tax on loans	348,569 67
Tax on net earnings or income	395,196 92
Tax on gross receipts	392,609 79
Tax on enrolment of laws	21,280 00
Tax on tonnage	401,498 58
Tax on coal	251,198 22
Commutation of tonnage tax	360,000 00
Tax on writs, wills, deeds, etc	75,445 06
Tax on certain offices	10,409 74
Collateral inheritance tax	341,495 88
Tavern licenses	330,148 90
Retailers' licenses	408,636 55
Sample licenses	8,108 00
Theatre, circus, and menageria licenses	2,898 73
Billiard-room, bowling-saloon, and ten-pin-alley licenses	4,116 38
Eating-house, beer-house, and restaurant licenses	33,628 84
Peddlers' licenses	2,370 79
Brokers' licenses	6,033 49
Patent medicine licenses	2,532 15
Distillery and brewery licenses	4,534 63
Millers' licenses	3,357 62
Foreign insurance agencies	279,878 89
Premiums on charters	56,959 12
Pamphlet laws	473 17
Escheats	5,033 49
Pennsylvania Railroad Company, bond No. 15, redeemed	100,000 00
Cases of conscience	100 00
Annuity for right of way	10,000 00
Refunded cash	3,944 99
Fines and penalties	6,338 13
Fees of the public offices	9,114 03
Commissioners of the Sinking Fund	26,650 00
Accrued interest	11,242 33
	$6,336,603 24
Balance in Treasury Nov. 30, 1869	1,400,862 49
	$7,737,465 73

SUMMARY OF THE PAYMENTS.

Expenses of the Government		$696,069 25
Militia expenses, ordinary		7,787 42
Military expenses:		
Per act of April 16, 1862		2,805 89
Per act of April 22, 1863		24,215 77
Per act of April 16, 1869		282 06
Per act of April 6, 1870		483 30
Per act of April 8, 1870		259 20
Pensions and gratuities		92,561 89
Charitable institutions		336,866 09
Soldiers' orphans' school		508,245 33
Pennsylvania State Agricultural Society		2,000 00
Common schools		648,959 84
Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, viz.:		
Loans, etc., redeemed	$1,702,870 05	
Other payments	86,673 50	
		1,789,552 55
Interest on loans		1,864,811 77
Damages and old claims		7,129 15
Cumberland road		1,515 00
Harbor Master, Philadelphia		2,708 30
Port Warden, Philadelphia		2,499 99
Inspectors of coal mines		5,342 01
State Library		5,150 00
Public buildings and grounds		30,338 42
House of Refuge		76,250 00
Penitentiaries		104,538 93
Escheats		3,615 00
Council fees and commissioners		2,456 62
Mercantile appraisers		1,825 77
Special commissioners		8,197 56
Board of Public Charities		3,757 37
Eastern Experimental Farm		3,000 00
Miscellaneous		71,318 53
		$6,434,522 61
Balance in Treasury Nov. 30, 1870		1,302,942 82
		$7,737,465 73

OUR COMMON SCHOOLS.

THE Annual Report of Hon. J. P. WICKERSHAM, Superintendent of Common Schools, is an interesting document, abounding with interesting statistics and valuable suggestions in connection with our educational system. Besides the data furnished by the Reports of County Superintendents, Mr. Wickersham gives a number of tables, showing the progress, cost, &c., of the Common School system since its introduction into Pennsylvania—statistics of the several counties in the State—and a comparative view of the work and condition of the Collegiate and Academical institutions in the State. The following table presents a gratifying exhibit of the strength of the Common School system in the State:

Number of school districts in the State	2,002
Number of schools	14,212
Number of graded schools	2,892
Number of school directors	12,100
Number of superintendents	79
Number of teachers	17,612
Average salaries of male teachers per month	$40 66
Average salaries of female teachers per month	$32 39
Average length of school term	6 06
Number of pupils	828,891
Average number of pupils	555,941
Percentage of attendance upon the whole number registered	.68
Average cost of tuition per month for each pupil	.96
Cost of tuition for the year	$3,745,415 81
Cost of building, purchasing and renting school houses	2,765,644 34
Cost of contingencies	1,165,226 05
Total cost for tuition, building, &c., and contingencies	7,676,286 20
Total cost, including expenditures of all kinds	7,771,761 20
Estimated value of school property	15,837,183 06

Mr. Wickersham urges an increase of the State appropriation for the coming school year, and makes sundry suggestions as to school policy, which should command the attention of the Legislature. In regard to the reading of the Bible he says:

THE Bible, too, which is the basis of our civilization, as well as of our Christianity, is read, but without comment, in 11,896 out of 14,212 of our schools. Children learn, at least, from this practice that the Bible is a sacred book, and to respect it as such. They learn more, for no one can doubt its lessons are seeds that constantly fall upon the good ground of young hearts open to receive them. But we have no law to enforce the reading of the Bible in our public schools, and want none. It has thus far worked its own way, and, with patience, its further progress is assured. Neither do broad-minded school officers in insisting upon the reading of the Bible in the schools they control find it necessary to violate the rights of conscience of any good citizen. The children of such a parent can readily be excused from the religious exercises of school without disturbing its order. Thus, such school officers secure the reading of God's Word, preserve the rights of conscience, and treat their fellow-men as they would like to be treated by them.

In saying this much on this subject, it may be well to say two things more: First, that all religious instruction of a sectarian character should be strictly excluded from our public schools. There is certainly a broad basis in every school for unsectarian moral instruction. It is not sectarian to train a child to be polite, kind, honest, or truthful; and a teacher who cannot do this without introducing some disputed religious dogma or doctrine, is unfit to teach at all. Such teaching does not necessarily involve sectarianism any more than the teaching of grammar, philosophy, or history.

And, second, that the best moral and religious instruction and training that can be given in a public school will leave the child with an incomplete moral and religious culture. A public school is a secular school, and what it does to make the young better needs to be supplemented by the more special moral and religious instruction and training of the home, the Sabbath-school, and the church.

A REPORT comes from London that the financial status of France is worse than her military situation.

THE Republican members of the Legislature held their caucus on Tuesday night for State Treasurer, and upon the first ballot the result was as follows: R. W. Mackey, of Allegheny 52; G. D. Coleman, of Lebanon, 9; G. F. Hough 8; M. H. Taggart 1. The nomination was made unanimous.

On Wednesday the Senate and House met in joint convention to elect a State Treasurer. Mr. Mackey was elected on the first ballot, receiving 70 votes to 60 for D. O. BARR. The latter was the Democratic nominee.

Mr. Mackey was the Republican caucus nominee last year, but was defeated by a combination of bolting Republicans and the Democrats, who voted for and elected Gen. Irwin. The latter now gives way to his competitor of last year.

A TELEGRAPHIC despatch from Harrisburg announces the sudden death, in that place on Wedesday morning, of Hon. John Covode, Member of Congress from the Westmoreland and Indiana district.

Mr. Covode reached Harrisburg on Wednesday evening, on his way to Washington. He retired at 11 o'clock in usual health. During the night he complained of pain in the region of his heart, and a physician was called in. He died about 5 o'clock Thursday morning.

BY the official list of taxable citizens, furnished by the several counties of the State, as the basis for apportioning Senatorial and Legislative districts, it appears that the aggregate of taxables in the State is 811,961. Adams county returns 8,099, Franklin 10,230, Bedford 6,624, Fulton 2,312, Somerset 5,915, Cumberland 12,174, York 18,331, Dauphin 12,699, Berks 23,915, and Lancaster 31,003.

THE Huntingdon "*Journal and American*" and the "*Republican*" have been consolidated, and will hereafter be issued under the title of the "Huntingdon Journal," by Messrs. Durboraw & Nash. The first No. comes to us enlarged and improved in appearance. The consolidation will doubtless inure to the benefit of Republicanism in Huntingdon, which has been distracted by factions representing rival journals of the same party.

GEN. J. R. WEST has been elected U. S. Senator from Louisiana, Gov. Clayton from Arkansas, and Hon. T. W. Ferry from Michigan—all Republicans. Ex-Senator F. F. Frelinghuysen will probably be elected from New Jersey.

GENERAL NEWS.

IT is again rumored from Washington that Secretary Fish is about to resign.

HEAVY reinforcements have recently arrived in France from Germany.

THE Board of Health of New Orleans has ordered the vaccination of all the children attending the school of that city.

MR. MONSELL, member of the English Parliament from Limerick, has offered the Pope a residence on his estate in Ireland.

THE Supreme Court of Virginia has decided that imprisonment for debt is constitutional in that State.

A MASS meeting was held at Greenwich, near London, on Sunday night, at which Gladstone's removal from the English Ministry was demanded.

OUR Southern exchanges say that Surratt cannot obtain an audience to listen to his "lecture," and that he has retired from the exhibition business.

GEN. CAMERON went to Georgia, last week, to be gone ten days. He is largely interested in the late purchase of the Georgia State Railroad.

OVER ten and a half million dollars worth of arms and military stores have already been shipped from this country to France.

A GENERAL strike in Schuylkill and Lackawanna mining regions is expected to take place this week in order to limit the supply and raise the price of coal.

THE trustees of Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, have renewed their request to Rev. Henry Ward Beecher to accept $20,000 salary for the ensuing year.

A WIDOW lady in Boston, named Mary Ann Clinch, residing at No 220 Lancaster street, was burned to death last week by the explosion of a kerosene lamp.

A COAL oil accident occured at Indianapolis on Friday, whereby five members of a family named Jones were burned, Mrs. Jones and an infant child fatally.

ON Monday night the through train from New-York for Washington, which left Baltimore at halfpast eight, was boarded by robbers, who rifled the baggage car.

THE Roman Catholic Church of St. John the Evangelist, located on Fifth street, near Fourth avenue, New York city, was totally destroyed by fire Tuesday evening.

THE reception given by Mrs. Grant, Tuesday afternoon, is reported as being one of the most brilliant affairs of the kind that over took place at the Executive Mansion.

JOHN Surrat has become thoroughly disgusted with the lecture business, the people of the South, from whom he expected much, not rendering him enough to pay hall rent.

A LADY in Bath, Me., has just had returned to her by the Post Office Department a letter which she mailed eight years and six months ago. It was covered with postmarks.

COMMISSIONER Pleasanton has issued an order forbiding revenue officers to leave their districts without permission from the Department, and revoking all permits now outstanding.

THE refusal of France to enter under the present circumstances into the Conference on the Eastern question embarrasses the other Powers, and the Conference has been postponed. England has promised Turkey to sustain the terms of the treaty of 1856, and a reorganization of the army is announced.

ON the 16th day of November last there was enacted in the Pacific Ocean a terrible tragedy—the destruction of a coolie ship by fire. The captain and crew managed to save themselves; and one hundred and twelve of the unfortunate Chinese were picked up by a passing vessel, but four hundred and twenty-five of the poor creatures perished in the flames.

A DELEGATION from New Bedford, Mass., representing shipowners and masters who were losers by the piracies of the Alabama, visited Washington on Saturday, and urged upon the State Department the prompt payment of their claims for damages by the Government. They found that at the White House and among Congressmen there was a general disposition to comply with their request.

THE Cumberland Valley Railroad has been completed to Williamsport, Md., so as to connect with the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, and work is now progressing on the newly-chartered railroad from the Potomac river to Winchester, Va., a distance of thirty-one miles, known as the Martinsburg and Potomac Railroad, of which Hon. Charles J. Faulkner is President.

[For the Star and Sentinel.]

ARDENT SPIRITS.

From an Essay on this subject written by Dr. Benjamin Rush, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, the following words are copied:

"It is highly probable, not less than 4000 people die annually from the use of Ardent Spirits, in the United States.—Should they continue to exert this deadly influence upon our population, where will their evils terminate? This question may be answered by asking where are all the Indian tribes whose numbers and arms formerly spread terror among their civilized neighbors? I answer in the words of the famous Mingo Chief, "the blood of many of them flows not in the veins of any human creature." They have perished, not by pestilence nor war, but by a greater foe to human life than either of them—Ardent Spirits."

The loss of 4000 American citizens, by the yellow fever, in a single year, awakened general sympathy and terror, and called forth all the strength and ingenuity of laws to prevent its recurrence. Why is not the same zeal manifested in protecting our citizens from the more general and consuming ravages of distilled spirits? Should the customs of civilized life preserve our nation from extinction, and even from an increase of mortality, by those liquors, they cannot prevent our country being governed by men chosen by intemperate and corrupted voters. From such legislators, the Republic would soon be in danger."

Will the sober ballot-holders of our country give due heed to the warning words of this distinguished Patriot? Will they also be diligent to apply the ballot-remedy before it shall be forever too late? A VOTER.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—I desire, through the columns of your paper, to tender my sincere thanks to the brethren and sisters of Flohr's Church, for the agreeable surprise they gave the parsonage in Arendtsville, on the 7th ult., and the abundance of good things for the Pastor and family which they brought with them; also, to the brethren of the Arendtsville Church for their kindness in hauling my winter's wood. May God prosper and bless them all. M. SNYDER.

ARENDTSVILLE, PA.

COST OF CONTESTED SEATS IN THE LEGISLATURE.—Among the revelations made by the report of the auditor general, just received, are the items of cost in the contested election cases of last winter. As these cases afford fair samples of what such contests usually cost the public, we will reproduce the items of expense in two of them.

In the Scull-Findley case, Mr. Findley's witness fees were $382.07; the pay of the committe was $2,100; of the clerk to the committe $600; Mr. Scull's expenses were $600; the sergeant-at-arms, for serving subpœnaes, received $713.49; total $4,395.49.

In the Watt Diamond case, the expenses were very considerably greater; the commitee received $4,200, the sergeant-at-arms $874, Mr. Diamond $1,000, and the clerk, A. M. Martin, $1,200; total $7,274. The total expense to the state of these two cases was $11,669.98.

The Graham-Mooney case in the house cost $4,456, and the Geise-Forsyth case $3,300. The four cases foot up $19,419.98.

MR. M. D. CONWAY, in a London letter to the Cincinnati *Commercial*, gives an account of the appearence of a full-blooded American negro, named Chester, at the Old Bailey, as counsel in an important criminal case. Mr. Chester, who formerly lived in Philadelphia, and is very black, created a sensation when he took his place, arrayed in his white wig and his black gown, among the eminent barristers, who treated him with the utmost consideration. A young Scotchman, named Hunter, was associated with Mr. Chester as junior counsel. The case was that of a shoemaker named Leary who was charged with murder—a man who worked in the same shop with him, and was regarded as so clear against the prisoner that the Judge did not take pains to conceal the black cap, worn while pronouncing sentence of death, which he brought with him when he took his seat. Yet the negro lawyer, by sharp cross-examination, managed to so shake the evidence regarding malice and deliberation as to save his client from the gallows. Leary was convicted of manslaughter only, and got off with ten years' penal servitude.

THE comparative statistics by the Bureau of Education, of the several States and sections of the Union, present a remarkable contrast, and show what an influence education has upon the politics of the country. Thus we find in New England—Maine, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Vermont, Rhode Island, and Connecticut, with an area of 62,666 square miles and a population in 1860 of 3,135,228, that the number of persons over twenty years of age able to read and write is 1,702,411, and that the number of persons of the same age who cannot read and write is 83,847. In six Southern States—South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, and Louisiana—with an area four times as large as that of New England, and a population one-third greater, there are only 853,243 persons over twenty years of age able to read and write, and 1,125,269 unable. Figures like these carry with them a lesson.

THE HEALTH OF EX-SECRETARY SEWARD.—Ex-Postmaster General Randall, who has just returned from Japan, whither he accompanied the Hon. Wm. H. Seward, says that the venerable statesman is suffering from a complete paralysis of both arms, so that he is deprived of the use of them in performing the most ordinary offices of nature. With this exception his health seems to be unimpaired. He eats and sleeps well, has good digestion, and his mental faculties are as clear, strong and active as ever. He keeps a diary of passing events and of his journey, which he dictates every day to Miss Risley, who is travelling with him, and who, in a great measure, takes the place of a daughter.

GOVERNOR STEVENSON, of Kentucky, seems to be an honest man, one who will not degrade his high office to low partisan purposes. In his message just sent to the Legislature he denounces the Ku-Klux-Klan in severe terms, and asks for additional power to enable him to crush that nefarious organization. And yet writers and speakers of Governor STEVENSON's political party insist that the Kuklux and their crimes are figments of Radical imaginations. It will be interesting to see how the Legislature of Kentucky will treat the Governor's denunciations of the assassins that disgrace their State.

THE Attorney General has recently rendered decisions in two cases of considerable interest to internal revenue officers who claim moiety. The first decision is that detectives appointed under the internal revenue laws are entitled to informers' shares of penalties; also, that internal revenue assessors, even, where they obtain information by examination of books which they have been ordered to inspect, are entitled to informers' shares, which, in either case, is one-half the penalty.—This affects two or three hundred cases that have been pending.

"WHAT are you disturbing the whole house with your yells in this way for?" demanded a Saratoga landlord of a guest whom he found late at night seemingly in active pursuit of invisible foes, and yelling at the top of his voice. "I'm shouting the battle cry of freedom!" answered the guest, as he went ahead with his search and yells.

NEWS OF NEIGHBORING COUNTIES.

CARROLL.—The Iron Bridge over Double Pipe Creek, at Cover's Mill, will be finished by the 24th instant.—The following gentlemen were elected, last week, officers of the Carroll county Agricultural Society; President, Augustus Shriver; Vice President, Jeremiah Rinehart; Secretary, Wm A. McKellip; Treasurer, Richard Manning; Directors, Edward Lynch, D. H. Byers, George W. Matthews, David Fowble, Josephus H. Hoppe.—The family of Mr. J. H. Babylon, near Frizzelburg, has been seriously afflicted by Diptheria having lost three children recently; on the 18th of December, Jesse Stiner, age 3 years; on the 25th, May, aged about 8 years, and Harry M. in the 6th year of his age.—The barn of Josephus Powell was destroyed by fire on Sunday the 1st inst., with a horse, heifer, several sheep, a buggy and some grain; no insurance.—Samuel Lilly, of Manchester, mail contractor, was thrown from his coach on the 14th ult., near Hampstead, breaking his arm.

FREDERICK.—Gov. Bowie has signed the death warrant of John Martin, colored, convicted of rape, to be hung on the 10th of Febuary.

FRANKLIN.—S. L. McGowan, formerly of Chambersburg, committed suicide at one of the hotels in Baltimore, one night last week, by taking laudanum.—The National Bank of Chambersburg have declared a dividend of six per cent out of the profits of the last six months.—Judge King, of the Franklin Judicial district, died at his residence in Bedford on Tuesday.—Last week, Mrs. Eyster, wife of George Eyster, Assistant Treasurer of the U. States at Philadelphia, while on a visit to her brother, David Craig, near State Line, was thrown from a buggy with her two children, by the horse running off; the children escaped, but Mrs. Eyster was dragged some distance, sustaining a fracture of the collar bone and other serious injuries.—A man named Bowermaster was arrested in Strasburg and committed to jail, on the charge of stealing a horse from a Mr. Hoover, of Cumberland county.—On last Friday two old ladies, sisters, Mrs. Magdalena Etter, living at New Guilford, and Mrs. Christiana Horn, living near Fayetteville, died within a few minutes of the same time. They were sisters of Mr. Samuel Rhinehart, near Waynesboro.—A young man, named John Herman, residing in Mifflin township, went out gunning on Wednesday of last week. Later in the day he was found lying dead in a field, appearances indicating that the gun he carried was accidentally discharged and its contents lodged in his breast.

YORK.—On Thursday evening a sorrel mare, worth $200, was stolen from Alexander Underwood, in Dillsburg.—Isaac Henry, of Springfield township, a short time ago lost a valuable horse from hydrophobia; he had been bitten by a rabid dog about 18 months ago.—On last Thursday week a case of poisoning occurred at New Cumberland, caused by arsenic, which is supposed to have been dragged in to a cistern by a rat which was found in the water. Two families had been using some of the water, and were all slightly affected by the poison, but Mr. Henry Retman suffered most severely, and at one time his recovery was doubtful.—Last week, a man named Winfield Cade, was arrested in Harrisburg charged with firing the York county alms house barn.—The residence of D. H. Barnitz, near Hanover, was entered by burglars on Thursday night; a dozen silver spoons and an overcoat were carried off.—Seven persons, convicted of various crimes at the recent York Court, were sent to the Penitentiary.—John Baughman, aged 84 years, was found dead at his residence in Hanover, on Monday morning; he lived alone and did his own cooking.—Charles E. Kuhn has sold his residence, on Carlisle street, Hanover, to N. H. Martin, for $1,805.

LEGISLATIVE EXPENSES.—The auditor General's report shows the expenses of the last legislature to have been in the senate $92,260.35, and in the house $185,388.36. Total, $277,643.71. Add to this the bill for public printing, $137,706.79, and we have $415, 350.50. A small portion of the printing bill was for the years 1870 and 1869; but we presume such back claims are presented and paid every year.

Among the more remarkable items that go to make up this large sum may be mentioned that of $10,000 for postage for members of the house. In the senate the postage item was $3,000. Total for postage, $13,000. Besides, there was paid to the "resident clerk," Mr. Smull, "*for payment of postage*, labor, express charges," etc., during the recess, $750, but how much of this went for postage is not stated. Mr. Smull ought to itemize his bills.

Mr. Bergner's bill for Purdon's Digest, and Ziegler's Manual, sums up $1,690. These books have been voted by the members to themselves this session, and are every session.

The item of $8,159.50 paid to "pasters and folders," indicate that a somewhat extensive book and publishing business is carried on by the legislature; but this part of the legislative expenditure, we believe, has been reduced considerably within a few years.

ON Tuesday, the lower House of Congress passed, by a decided vote, Mr. Morrell's bill to provide for a national celebration of the one hundredth anniversary of American Independance, by holding an international exhibition of arts and manufactures in Philadelphia on July 4, 1876.

EXTREMELY cold weather prevailed in the New England States Tuesday morning, the thermometer being many degrees below zero. At Lancaster, N. H., it stood at 24° below; at Norwich, Conn., 19°; at Concord 5°; at Littleton 24°.

AMERICAN Odd Fellowship has been extended to Germany. The first Lodge was instituted at Stuttgart, on the 5th of December, by Prof. J. F. Morse, under special authority from the Grand Lodge of the U. States.

CORNS!—Who has not suffered from Corns, Bunions, Ingrowing Nails, Chilblains, Tender Feet, &c., &c.? Briggs' Alleviator and Curative is a certain remedy. Sold by Druggists. Sent by mail 60 cts. DR. J. BRIGGS & Co. Newark, N. J.

CATARRH!—What disease can be more disagreeable or disgusting than Catarrh? Briggs' Allevantor is a pleasant, cheap and positive remedy. Sold by druggists.

PILES!—Suffer not with Internal Bleeding or Itching Piles. A cure has been discovered! Briggs' Pile Remedies are safe and sure. Sold by druggists

CONSUMPTION!—With the hollow, soul-sickening cough, weakened lungs, profuse expectoration, the debilitating night-sweats, and all other symptoms of this fatal malady, are subdued by the use of Briggs' Throat and Lung Healer, the most appropriately named remedy yet discovered for Throat and Lung Diseases. Sold by A. D. Buehler, J. M. Huber and Druggists generally. tf

PRIME OYSTERS.—E. H. Minnigh makes it a point to serve up the VERY BEST Oysters that can be secured in the Baltimore market. He has special accommodations for Ladies and Gentlemen, who will find every thing in prime order. Oysters served up in every style, to suit the most fastidious. Call and see for yourselves.

[From the Toledo Blade.]

THE NASBY LETTERS.

Mr. Nasby Disgusted with Life—Attempts Suicide, but Fails—He Leaves New York Forever.

NOO YORK, Dec. 12, 1870.—The Harp uv Erin S'loon is no more! The fire on its harth hez gone out—there is ashes there now—the lamp is lit no more, and in the place uv pleasant lite there is darkness. The bar is closed, and the cheerful gurgle uv the bottles shel be heerd no more forever.

The owner uv the bildin, Mr. Patrick Donahue, in which the Harp uv Erin S'loon wuz located, wuz a candidate for Skool Eggsaminer, and he expected to git the posishen confidently. He hed bin in this country three years last Joon, and hed prospered. The eggstraordinary feet of votin twelve times the first eleckshun he participated in brought him into notice, and gave him a contract for fittin up an armory, on which he made enuff to purchis this buildin. To widen his politikle inflooence and to sekoor a place as Skool Eggsaminer, Mr. Donahue fitted up the room in which I started the Harp uv Erin, and leased it to me, reservin to himself the direckshun and control uv the voters wich the bar controlled, and also the privilege uv his own likker at cost.—So long ez his prospecks wuz brite he did not ask me for rent, but after the late eleckshun there wuz a change. Tweed give the place he wanted to another citizen who hed adopted this country sence, who controlled two corner s'loons and consekently hed more inflooence, and the enraged Mr. Donahue came down on me for rent immejitly. I coodent pay. Owing to the fact that the tyrannicle Federal Government prevented repeatin at the last eleckshun by broot force, there wuz absolootly no money among my people, not a dollar. They hed all depended on reserving their yoosual pay for their fall's work, but their hopes wuz blastid. When I shoved my bills at em, they laft me to skorn.

"Present it to the tyrant Grant wich prevented me from earnin any money on last eleckshun day!" wuz the invariable reply.

Then I flew to my books to see wat prominent workin Democrats owed me besides those wich I hed seen. I took my memorandum and called off the names, and my assistant, wich knows everybody, informed me uv their whereabouts, as follows:

"Patsey McGrath?"
"In the State Prison."
"Dinnis McFaddins?"
"He's in the State Prison."
"Peter McGinnis?"
"In the State Prison."
"Timmy McShane?"
"In the State Prison."
"Tom Baker?"
"Bein tried for a State Prison offense."

And so on through the entire list.

The half uv these men were servin out their time for various offenses, sich az house-breakin and highway robbery, and tother half, I assertained, for violashens uv eleckshun laws. That last fact decided me that Noo York wuz no place for me and that there wuz nothing worth livin for. When Tammany can't or won't pertect its friends, I hev no heart to stay and work for her.

While in this depress condishun Donahue come in again.

"Pay your rent!" sed he.

"Base is the slave wich pays!" I retorted.

"Yoo have the rent wich is doo me ready by to-morrow mornin, or I'll bundle yoo out uv this, neck and crop," he returned, flingin himself out uv the room in rage.

"Ha! ha?" I laffed sardonically. "Will yoo bundle me out—*will* yoo. This property is yoors—this bar and these fixtures. Ha! ha. Yoo come to-morrer mornin, and see wat yoo will see."

My mind was very promptly made up. I determined to make a holacost uv myself—to commit sooicide—and to do it in sich a way ez to make my endin more glorious than my life had been. I determined to burn the bildin and expire in the flames. Calmly and deliberately I perceded to construct my funeral pile. The counter and shelves I tore down and broke them up ez fine ez I cood, and piled the fragments into the middle uv the floor. I took from the wall my lithograffed portraits uv Andrew Jackson, J. Davis, Salmon P. Chase and George H. Pendleton, and remorselessly mashed them over the pile. The five glasses belongin to the establishment followed soot, and the three decanters and the box uv pipes were involved in the general rooin. The stove I upset and broke, and the pipe I mashed ez flat ez I cood with my heels.—To complete the pyramid, I rolled out the red-headed barrel from under the bar, and up-ended that upon the top uv the pile uv rooins, my intenshun bein to seat myself on the top uv the barrel, and, settin the pile on fire, go up amid appropriate surroundings, like Sardonapulus, who died amid the blaze uv the emblem uv his last Empire.

Ez I rolled the barral, I heerd a gentle swash inside. Thank heaven? there wuz still likker inside uv it! Cood I lose that? No, indeed! I drawd it off into a bottle; there wuz jest a quart and a half uv it. I mountid the barrel, sung two verses uv the last campane song es my dyin dirge, and puttin the bottle to my lips swallowed the contents, intendin to touch off the pile with a match.

It wuz fortunate for the insurance companies that the bottle containd jest a quart and a half. That quantity is jest a pint ever my load, and to that fact the buildin owes its safety. I tried to strike a match, but failed miserably. I lost control uv my muscles. My brain reeled, my unsteddy hand grew powerless, and I sank back over the rooins insensible.

I wuz awakened in the mornin, by a series uv vishus, vigorous and well-directed kicks. Mr. Donohue stood over me administerin uv em, with a will and a unckshun that wuz wonderful in one so aged. He hed suspected that suthing was wrong, hed bustid in the door and hed found me on top uv his wreckt property. I suspected his greef and left his premises without reproachin uv him—I did not even resent the last kick wich he gave me to assist me off the door-step. I simply picked myself up out ov the gutter and walked slowly and with dignity away.

I shel work my way back to Kentucky; indeed I never shood hev left there. I shel throw myself on the tender mercies of Deacon Pogram and Bascom, and if they refooze to take me to ther buzzums I shel find me *another* Cross Roads whare I shel set up my taberniole. Ef I kin git a strate Dimocratic congregashen to preach to, I shel do it, for I prefer the clerical perfeshen; if not I shel start a grocery in some strickly Democratic community, where the soil is strong and rich enuff to perdooce good crops without any work but plantin, wich the wimin can do.

I leeve Noo York forever. I bid Tweed and his servis adoo. I go never to return no more.

PETROLEUM V. NASBY,
(which wuz Postmaster.)

BUCKINGHAM Smith, a State Senator of Florida, fell in the streets of New York, exhausted from the effect of consumption, on Thursday, and being conveyed to the Bellevue Hospital, died there a short time afterwards.

Special Notices.

WM. BLAIR & SON acknowledge their indebtedness to a generous public for their patronage. Their large and constantly increasing business enables them to offer Fresh Goods at all times.

We are adding to our very large stock, from time to time, everything that particular living families require. We have something cheap and good for all. The whole line of our goods is down in price. Try our best Browned Coffee. Try our Japan Tea. Try our Buckwheat Flour. Try everything in our line that you may wish, and you will be pleased.

WILLIAM BLAIR & SON,
"South End," Carlisle, Pa.
Dec. 16, 1870.

DEAFNESS, BLINDNESS AND CATARRH treated with the utmost success, by J. ISAACS, M. D., and Professor of *Diseases of the Eye and Ear*, (*his specialty*) *in the Medical College of Pennsylvania, 12 years experience*, (formerly of Leyden, Holland,) No. 805 Arch street, Phila. Testimonials can be seen at his office. The medical faculty are invited to accompany their patients, as he has no secrets in his practice. Artificial eyes inserted without pain. No charge for examination. [March 18, 1870.—1y

WIRE RAILING, WIRE GUARDS.

For Store Fronts, Asylums, &c.; Iron Bedsteads, Wire Webbing for Sheep and Poultry Yards; Brass and Iron Wire Cloth, Sieves, Fenders, Screens for Coal, Ores, Sand, &c., Heavy Crimped Cloth for Spark Arresters; Landscape Wires for Windows, &c.; Paper makers' Wires, Ornamental Wire Work, &c. Every information by addressing the manufacturers. M. WALKER & SONS, No. 11 North Sixth st., Philadelphia.
Feb. 11, 1870.—1y

MANY EMINENT MEN.

Have candidly asserted their opinion that there is no remedy equal to MISHLER'S HERB BITTERS, for that class of diseases peculiar to people of sedentary habits. It is a preparation of wonderful virtue in all cases of this kind, never having failed in effecting a cure, and it still continues on its triumphant career. For all forms of diseases arising from impurity of the blood, or derangement of the digestive organs, including General Debility, Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Sick Headache, Constipation, and similar ailments, it is a certain remedy. Leading physicians everywhere prescribe it for their patients, and have given the proprietors of the Bitters many testimonials of their confidence in the efficacy of the preparation as a remedy. Sold in square glass bottles only, by all respectable druggists and storekeepers. Price one dollar per bottle. Jan. 6, 1871.—1m

Legal Notices.

NOTICE.—The first account of WILLIAM A. DUNCAN, Assignee of GEORGE A. CODORI and Wife, of the Borough of Gettysburg, Adams county, has been filed in the Court of Common Pleas of Adams County, and will be confirmed by said Court *on the 3d day of February next*, unless cause be shown to the contrary.
JACOB MELHORN, Proth'y.
Jan. 6, 1871.—td

JURORS FOR JANUARY.

GRAND JURY.

Hamiltonban—Zachariah Myers, Foreman.
Freedom—John Cunningham.
Mountpleasant—Michael Levinstine, John Stallsmith, Pius S. Smith.
Union—William A. Young, Joseph Keller.
Berwick twp.—Samuel A. Wertz.
Menallen—Henry Beamer, Jonas Orner, Francis Cole.
Butler—John Lauver, Samuel Deitrick.
Cumberland—Joseph Bayly, William G. Black.
Conowago—Jesse D. Keller.
Franklin—Samuel Eicholtz, Jacob F. Lower, Solomon Hartman.
Straban—John Spangler.
Liberty—Blasius Kebil.
Latimore—Andrew L. Coulson.
Gettysburg—Jacob Troxel, John McCleery.

GENERAL JURY.

FIRST WEEK.

Tyrone—Charles Yeatts.
Conowago—Jeremiah Aulabaugh, Levi Kindig, John Rahn, Wm. H. Brogunier.
Reading—Oliver F. Neely.
Butler—John Eicholtz, David Bricker, Jesse Houck.
Franklin—Jacob Raffensperger, Peter Sholl, Peter Adams, George Bushey, Joseph Rebert, Paul Sowers.
Oxford—William King, John C. Zouck, Alexander L. Himes, Silas Fickes, George Louch.
Liberty—John Nunemaker, Joseph P. McDivit.
Union—M. H. Kitzmiller, Henry Felty, Jr., Washington King, William A. Sell.
Menallen—John D. Wright, Elisha Penrose, Zachariah Oyler.
Hamiltonban—Jacob L. Firor, Charles F. Hinkle, John McGinly, James B. Myers, Daniel Sullivan, J. Stewart Witherow.
Cumberland—Henry Butt, E. D. Keller.
Straban—Peter Stallsmith, Henry Thomas.
Gettysburg—S. B. Row, Andrew Schick, David Kitzmiller, John L. Holtzworth.
Mountjoy—Henry Benner, Philip Daugherty, James H. Collins, James Reaver.
Huntington—Sebastian Fleckes, Henry Wierman, John Knaub.
Germany—David Linn, Samuel Brady.
Freedom—Joshua Brown.
Mountpleasant—J. A. C. Rindlaub, A. H. Dietrich, Joseph Sheely, John Kerrigan.
Highland—David Stewart.
Latimore—Isaac D. Worley.
Littlestown—Alexander Shorb.

SECOND WEEK.

Gettysburg—John H. Zinn, George Geyer, Hugh McIlhenny, Henry Rupp, William Ruff.
Union—George B. Basehoar.
Mountpleasant—John L. Jenkins, George A. Stine, J. F. Tawney, James A. Biehl.
Mountjoy—Newton Horner, Henry Snyder, Henry W. Schwartz.
Hamiltonban—Isaac Harner, Joseph W. Kittinger.
Cumberland—Isaac Diehl, Raphael Sherfy, Thomas T. Norris, Marks Furney, Jr., George Fiscel, Lafayette Brenizer.
Oxford—Daniel Heltzel, Solomon Brown, Wm. B. Stidler.
Reading—John Bosserman, Michael Harbold, Samuel H. Taughinbaugh.
Huntington—Eli Kochenour, Jacob B. Chronister, Jonathan Miller.
Franklin—Samuel McKenrick, E. W. Stahle, John P. Butt, Levi Gilbert, Henry L. Bream.
Germany—Wm. McSherry, Levi Murren.
Straban—Jacob King.
Butler—W. H. Dietrich.
Liberty—Sames Corry.
Highland—Joseph Hershey.
Tyrone—Silas Delap.
Hamilton—John Patterson, Jacob Baker.
Menallen—Noah D. Snyder, Benjamin Wierman.
Latimore—Charles W. Griest.
York Springs—T. D. Reed.
Dec. 30, 1870.—te

REPORT

OF the condition of "THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF GETTYSBURG," in Gettysburg, in the State of Pennsylvania, at the close of business on the 28th day of December, 1870:

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts	$120,099 09
U. S. Bonds to secure Circulation	100,000 00
Other Stocks, Bonds, and Mortgages (as per schedule)	24,738 21
Due from Redeeming and Reserve Agents (as per schedule)	1,428 82
Due from other National Banks (as per schedule)	1,302 19
Due from State Banks and Bankers (as per schedule)	3,344 70
Furniture and Fixtures	700 00
Current Expenses	191 09
Checks and other Cash Items (as per schedule)	108 98
Bills of other National Banks	300 00
Fractional Currency (including Nickels)	400 76
Specie	90 50
Legal Tender Notes	24,062 00
	276,766 34

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock paid in	$100,000 00
Surplus Fund	6,195 30
Exchange	51 30
Interest	882 11
Profits and Loss	4,650 56
National Bank circulation outstanding	88,800 00
Dividends Unpaid	225 00
Individual Deposits	73,865 85
Due to National Banks (as per schedule)	1,927 87
Due to State Banks and Bankers (as per schedule)	168 35
	$276,766 34

I, GEORGE ARNOLD, Cashier of "The First National Bank of Gettysburg," do solemnly swear that the above statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
GEORGE ARNOLD, *Cashier*.

State of Pennsylvania, County of Adams, SS
Sworn to and subscribed before me, this 3rd day of Janury, 1871.
A. J. COVER, J. P.

CORRECT—Attest:—GEO. THRONE, JNO. HORNER, JNO. MUSSELMAN, *Directors*.
Jan. 6, 1871.—3t

REPORT

OF the condition of the GETTYSBURG NATIONAL BANK, at the close of business, December 28, 1870:

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts	$194,039 59
U. S. Bonds to secure Circulation	150,000 00
U. S. Bonds and Securities on hand	30,000 00
Other Stocks, Bonds and Mortgages	21,800 00
Due from Redeeming and Reserve Agents	22,683 36
Due from other National Banks	1,105 03
Due from other Banks and Bankers	439 02
Banking House	5,000 00
Current Expenses	226 78
Cash Items (including stamps)	539 44
Bills of other National Banks	401 00
Fractional Currency (including Nickels)	23 88
Legal Tender Notes	23,504 00
	$449,756 10

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock paid in	$145,150 00
Surplus Fund	22,700 00
Discount	4,854 15
Profit and Loss	5,097 39
National Bank Circulation outstanding	129,710 00
State Bank Circulation outstanding	3,300 00
Individual Deposits	130,112 78
Due to National Banks	4,419 36
Due to other Banks and Bankers	2,748 08
Taxes unclaimed	208 84
Dividends unclaimed	1,455 50
	$449,706 10

I, J. EMORY BAIR, Cashier of the Gettysburg National Bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
J. EMORY BAIR, *Cashier*.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, this 3rd day of January, 1871.
R. MARTIN, *Notary Public*.

CORRECT—Attest:—GEO. SWOPE, HENRY WIRT, WM. D. HIMES, *Directors*.
Jan. 6, 1871.—3t

Legal Notices.

NOTICE.—Letters of Administration on the estate of GEORGE PATTERSON, deceased, late of Cumberland township, Adams county, Pa., having been granted to the undersigned, residing in said township, he hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them properly authenticated for settlement.
JAMES THOMPSON, Administrator.
Dec. 30, 1870.—6t

NOTICE.—Letters Testamentary on the estate of JOHN SLENTZ, sen., late of Gettysburg, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, residing in said place, they hereby give notice to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them properly authenticated for settlement.
JOEL B. DANNER, JACOB SLENTZ, Executors.
Dec. 16.—6t

NOTICE.—Letters of Administration on the estate of HENRY STEINOUR, deceased, late of Cumberland township, Adams county, having been granted to the undersigned, residing in Gettysburg, he hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims to present them properly authenticated for settlement.
SAMUEL HERBST, Adm'r.
Dec. 16.—6t

NOTICE.—Letters of Administration on the estate of SARAH M. HAGERMAN, deceased, late of Straban township, Adams county, having been granted to the subscriber, residing in Tyrone township, he hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them properly authenticated for settlement.
SOLOMON ROUTZAHN, Adm'r.
Dec. 9, 1870.—6t

NOTICE.—Letters of Administration, on the Estate of JOHN SPANGLER, late of East Berlin, Hamilton township, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, residing in same township, he hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to said estate to call and make immediate settlement, and those having claims against the same will please present them properly authenticated for settlement.
ANDREW D. SPANGLER, *Adm'r*.
Jan. 6, 1871.—6t

NOTICE.—The first and final account, of STUART W. HOFFMAN, assignee of FRANKLIN D. DUPHORN and wife of the Borough of Gettysburg, Adams county, has been filed in the Court of Common Pleas of Adams county, and will be confirmed by said court *on the 3d day of February, A. D.*, 1871, unless cause be shown to the contrary.
JACOB MELHORN, Prothy.
Jan. 6, 1871.—td

NOTICE.—Letters Testamentary on the estate of Rev. CHARLES J. EHREHART, late of Gettysburg, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, they hereby give notice to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them properly authenticated for settlement.
GEORGE EHREHART,
DR. J. W. EICHELBERGER,
REV. PETER BORN,
Executors.

The first named Executor resides in Straban township; the second in Emmittsburg, Md., and the last named in Selinsgrove, Pa.
Dec. 16.—6t

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

The undersigned, Auditor appointed by the Court of Common Pleas of Adams county, to make distribution of the money in the hands of WM. J. PETERS, Assignee of JAMES H. WALTER and wife, to and among creditors legally entitled thereto, will attend to the duties of said appointment at the office of McClean & Woods, in Gettysburg, on FRIDAY, the 20th day of JANUARY, 1871, of which all persons in interest will take notice and present their claims.
H. B. WOODS, Auditor.
Jan. 6, 1871.—3t

LICENSE.

The following applications to keep a Tavern and Restaurant, has been filed in my office, with the requisite number of signers, and will be presented at the Court of Quarter Sessions, on the 4th MONDAY of JANUARY, 1871:

TAVERN.

Wm. E. Myers, Borough of Gettysburg.
Jacob Stock, "
Henry Peters, Franklin township.
Abner S. Hildebrand, Hamilton township.
Adam Hartlaub, Jr., Mountpleasant township.
Henry Bollinger, "
William Noel, Reading township.
William Sadler, Tyrone township.

RESTAURANT.

A. K. Stoner, Hamilton township.
Jan. 6, 1871.—3t H. G. WOLF, Clerk.

Register's Notices.

NOTICE is hereby given to all Legatees and other persons concerned, that the Administration Accounts hereafter mentioned will be presented at the Orphans' Court of Adams county for confirmation and allowance, on MONDAY, the 30th day of JANUARY, 1871, at 10 o'clock, A. M., viz:

77. The first account of Samuel and Wm. Shull, Executors of the Will of John Shull, late of Straban township, deceased.

78. The first account of John Sowers, Administrator of Jacob Sowers, deceased.

79. The first account of Ephraim Howard, Executor of George Howard, deceased.

SAMUEL A. SWOPE, Register.
Jan. 6, 1871.—td

SHERIFF'S SALES.

In pursuance of sundry writs of *Venditioni Exponas*, issuing out of the Court of Common Pleas of Adams county, and to me directed, will be exposed to Public Sale, *on Saturday, the 14th day of January*, 1871, *at 1 o'clock, P. M.*, at the Court-House in Gettysburg, the following Real Estate, viz:

A TRACT OF LAND, situate in Butler township, Adams county, Pa., adjoining lands of Jacob Trostle, Jacob Gardner, Jesse Houck and others, containing 100 ACRES, more or less, improved with a two-story LOG DWELLING, with a one-story Brick Kitchen attached, Bank Barn, with two Wagon Sheds and Corn-cribs attached, Brick Smoke House, Log Shop, Hog Pen, Spring House, with a never-failing Spring of Water. 12 Acres of Woodland, a due proportion of Meadow, an Apple Orchard of good fruit, a well of Water with pump in at the Barn. Seized and taken into execution as the Real Estate of GEORGE W. REX.

ALSO,

The undivided interest in a part of a Lot of Ground, situated in the Borough of Gettysburg, fronting 30 feet by 150 feet deep, on the West side of the Emmittsburg road, adjoining lot of John Rupp on the South and lot of Eden Devan on the North, improved with a one-story LOG HOUSE. Seized and taken into execution as the Real Estate of GEO. E. BRINGMAN, and to be sold by me
JACOB KLUNK, Sheriff.
Dec. 30, 1870.—td

Ten per cent. of the purchase money upon all sales by the Sheriff must be paid over immediately after the property is struck down or upon failure to comply therewith, the property will be again put up again for sale.

Valuation & Assessment, FOR 1871.

IN pursuance of an Act of Assembly passed the 17th day of July, 1842, the following Statement is hereby published by the Commissioners of Adams county, which exhibits the amount, description and value of the Real and Personal Property, Trades, Occupations and Professions, made taxable by the several Acts of Assembly of this Commonwealth:

BOROUGHS AND TOWNSHIPS.	Real Estate, 8 mills County.	Live Stock, 3 mills State, 8 mills County.	Money Matters, 3 mills State, 8 mills County.	Professions and Occupations, 8 mills County.
Gettysburg	300981	11400	9750	62085
Cumberland	271414	38600	15100	9285
Germany	129865	22313	8925	4555
Oxford	211776	21733	84460	14550
Huntington	215013	49250	20219	12450
Latimore	177344	28570	17054	6880
Hamiltonban	224305	27078	19930	14090
Straban	279174	52414	28850	7340
Franklin	298059	49837	32017	13870
Menallen	219088	30871	10725	14000
Reading	229951	30678	28510	4800
Hamilton	224928	28126	44838	10045
Mountpleasant	275014	42972	21250	9135
Union	253120	28098	37576	5675
Tyrone	158898	24620	18110	4825
Conowago	200726	19029	27498	5595
Butler	174569	27529	3787	8040
Mountjoy	223182	34562	22390	5045
Freedom	81123	14120	3865	1420
Liberty	149914	23283	16327	5640
Berwick	103637	12830	5240	3300
Berwick bor.	53310	4905	10650	5160
Littlestown bor.	88921	6630	18624	14685
Highland	97919	15025	16749	2335
York Springs bor.	43384	4850	6125	4635
	4680114	640120	528224	249450

BOROUGHS AND TOWNSHIPS.	Prof. & Occ. over $200 1 per cent. State.	Sal. & Emol. over $200 2 per cent. State.	Stages and Hacks, 3 mills State, 8 mills County.	Carriages, 1 per cent. State, 8 mills County.	Watches, State Tax.
Gettysburg	1050	700	1150	3120	13800
Cumberland				5278	2.00
Germany				2670	2.00
Oxford				4082	15.00
Huntington				6335	1.00
Latimore				3525	4.00
Hamiltonban				4845	6.00
Straban				7555	4.50
Franklin				6235	2.00
Menallen				4959	1.00
Reading				5203	
Hamilton				5632	1.60
Mountpleasant				4518	
Union				3685	
Tyrone				3840	
Conowago				3025	5.50
Butler				4959	2.00
Mountjoy				4330	
Freedom				1159	
Liberty				2450	2.50
Berwick				1360	
Berwick bor.				1800	
Littlestown bor.				3450	6.00
Highland				2080	1.50
York Springs bor.				1730	7.50
	1050	709	1150	97507	20150

We, the undersigned, Commissioners of Adams county, do certify that the above valuation of the different Boroughs and Townships of the said county, is correct to the best of our knowledge and belief.
M. HARTMAN,
EMANUEL NEIDICH,
FRANCIS WILL,
Commissioners.

Attest—J. JEFF. MYERS, Clerk.
Dec. 23, 1870.—4t

THE GREAT MAGICAL

HAIR-FORCER.

THIS preparation is warranted to produce a beautiful set of whiskers or mustache, in from two to three months from the first application on any face that has fine hair. It is perfectly harmless and will not in any way stain or injure the skin.

Price 25 cents a bottle. Sent by mail, postage free, on receipt of price. Address
W. C. WAGNER,
Mummasburg, Adams county, Pa.
Jan. 6, 1871.—6m

The Star and Sentinel.

Friday Morning, Jan. 13, 1871.

LOCAL ITEMS.

FOR SALE.—The type and fixtures of the Littlestown *Press* is offered for sale.

INSTALLATION.—The following persons were installed by D. D., Samuel Weaver as officers of Cayugas Tribe, No. 31, I. O. R. M., on Friday night last: P., R. D. Armor; S., J. Jeff. Myers; S. S., Wm. H. Pierce; J. S., Dr. J. McClure; C. of R., Wm. B. Meals; A. C. of R., Charles Ziegler; K. of W., Charles A. Beyer.

NEW OXFORD BUILDING ASSOCIATION.—At the meeting of this Association on Saturday evening, the 31st ult., money was sold at a premium of 20½ per cent. At several previous meetings it sold at 21 and less. The average premiums during the last six months was 15½. The assets of the Association over liabilities is $3,768.59, and the value of each share $7.53.

SICK.—The Argument Court, which was to be held this week, was postponed by reason of the absence of Judge Fisher. After Court called, a telegram was received announcing that the President Judge would not be able to be present, by reason of an attack of pneumonia. After disposing of the current Orphans Court business, the Associates adjourned the Court on Wednesday.

ACCIDENT.—Last week, while Captain James Mickley, of Franklin township, was chopping wood in the mountain, a bent sappling, at which he was cutting, suddenly flew up and struck him under the chin, causing him to bite his tongue nearly in two. Dr. Horner sewed up the wound, which is of course painful, and for a time will incommode the Captain in talking and eating.

DWELLING BURNT.—On Friday last the dwelling of Mr. Frederick Hellar, in Menallen township, about 3 miles above Bendersville, was destroyed by fire, originating from a defective flue. Mr. Hellar was from home at the time, no person being about the house but Mrs. Hellar and several small children. Some wood-choppers near by, seeing the smoke, ran to Mrs. Hellar's aid, but too late to save anything but a few articles which Mrs. H. had thrown from a window, after finding the house was on fire. No insurance.

SALE.—Lewis Strouse has sold the Geo. Kitzmiller property, on the Mummasburg road, to Thomas Flaharty, for $900.

Jacob C. Herbst has sold his farm in Cumberland township, 69 acres, to George W. Wolf, for $1600. Mr. Herbst goes to North Carolina.

George W. Wolf has sold his house and lot, on Washington street, to Samuel Herbst, for $700.

Thomas A. Warren has sold his house and lot on High street to Mrs. Mary Koser, for $775.

ELECTIONS.—On Tuesday last the stockholders of the "Gettysburg National Bank" re-elected the old Directors, viz:—George Swope, William Young, Henry Wirt, David Wills, David Kendlehart, Wm. McSherry, William D. Himes, Joshua Motter, John Waugh.

On the same day the following gentlemen were elected Directors of the "First National Bank of Gettysburg," viz:—George Throne, Robt. Bell, John Brough, John Horner, George Arnold, John Wolford, Daniel Culp.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—On the 30th ult., Mr. Lewis Burns, formerly a resident of Gettysburg, met with a fatal accident near Ladiesburg, Frederick county, Md. He was in the employ of Augustus Crabster, and started for Middleburg with a load of rails. As the team was descending a hill about a mile from Middleburg, the wagon slid down the embankment, there being snow on the ground, and fell upon Mr. Burns, who was on the side of the wagon drawing the rubbers, and crushed him to death in an instant. The accident occurred near the residence of Mr. Peter Koons, and with the assistance of that gentleman and several others, the wagon was removed, when his head and body were found terribly mangled. Deceased leaves a wife and three children, who were dependent upon his daily labor for their support.

RAILROAD ORGANIZATION.—On the 29th ult., the purchasers of the Gettysburg Railroad effected an organization in Philadelphia, under the laws of Pennsylvania. A Mr. Fowler, of this State, (a relative of Mr. Maltby,) was elected President, the law requiring the President to be a resident of the State. Messers. Maltby, and the two Messrs. Townsend, of New Haven, together with Charles Hart, of Philadelphia, William Bittinger, of Abbotstown, and Samuel Small, of York, were elected Directors. The new corporation will be known as the "Susquehanna, Gettysburg and Potomac Railroad Company," the purpose being to build a through line from the Susquehanna river to the Potomac. The new Board were to meet in Philadelphia on Tuesday last, to complete the organization and elect a Superintendent, Secretary, Treasurer, and other officers.

REPAIR OF ENGINES.—We understand that the Town Council have contracted with Messrs. Charles Comfort and John Skelley for the repair of the "Blue Dick" engine. It will be converted into a side-worker, with improved valves, &c., at a cost of $375. We are glad to see this movement. We take the liberty further of suggesting to the Council the expediency of securing in addition a light working engine, either by repair of the old ones, or by purchase of a new one, which, in case of fires, can be run into allies, yards and gardens, convenient to wells and cisterns. Such an engine, with accompanying hose, is what is most needed in our town, and in nine cases out of ten will do more service at fires than the best steamer or suction engine. In case of fire we have largely to rely on pumps and cisterns for a supply of water, and a light engine could be promptly run direct to these supplies, when larger ones would be practically useless.

THE NEW YORK TRIBUNE has long been recognized as the foremost among Republican Journals. Edited with great ability, and spending money freely to command the best correspondents and the latest news from all parts of the world, its columns are a daily epitome of current political history, eminently truthful and impartial. The fullness and authentic character of its despatches relative to the Franco-Prussian war, at first startled the English journals, which frequently had their first authentic information of what was transpiring across the English Channel from the despatches which flashed across the ocean to the *Tribune* and returned to them over the Atlantic Cable. We mention this as but an illustration of the enterprise which characterizes the *Tribune's* management. We direct the reader's attention to the announcement for 1871 in another column.

NOTICE.—The book accounts of J. W. Cress must be closed up by *the 1st of February* next. Persons indebted can call at the Store, or on John Cress at his Warehouse. Jan.13-3t

THE NEW YORK INDEPENDENT is unquestionably a great newspaper, standing at the head of religous weeklies, in amount and variety of matter, and in the ability of its editorial and other constitutions. A change of editorship took place on the 1st of January, Theodore Tilton retiring, and Henry C. Bowen, the proprietor, taking direct charge of the editorial management, assisted by a strong editorial staff. Mr. Tilton is a brilliant journalist, wielding a sharp, trenchant, caustic pen, but has a bad habit of making "hobbies" of pet theories, with a decided leaning to what he is pleased to call "liberal christianity," and an ignoring of essential features of orthodox religous faith. These peculiarities of Mr. Tilton were all the more dangerous by reason of his brilliant articles and the commanding influence which the enormous circulation of the INDEPENDENT gave him. Hence the change in editorship will be welcomed by the friends of the paper as an augury of a more conservative tone in the most potent and influential religous journal of the country. The INDEPENDENT, while essentially a religous journal, represents no particular denomination, giving a fair hearing to all, and besides claims the privilege of dealing boldly with all political and social problems challenging public attention. The first No. under the new management has contributions from Charles Sumner, Senator Wilson, Vice President Colfax, Rev. Gilbert Haven, Lloyd Garrisson, and other equally distinguished men, beside an immense mass of religous and secular newsable editorials, &c. We cordially commend it as an invaluable family paper.

PARDONS.—Accompanying the Governor's Message is a full report of the Pardons granted during the year—62 in number—with a statement of the reasons, and the parties recommending Executive clemency. But one was from Adams county, viz:

Henry Hagan. Adams county, August 21, 1869. *Keeping and Exhibiting a Gaming Table, &c.* Fine of one hundred dollars, and one year in county jail. Pardoned February 8. Recommended by Hon. R. J. Fisher, president judge; Hon. J. J. Kuhn, associate judge; Wm. A. Duncan, district attorney; Henry Bruner, Isaac E. Williams and Zacharias Myers, three of the jurors in the case; John Cox, the prosecutor; Philip Hann, sheriff; M. S. Quay, E. M. Davis, D. M'Conaughy, Moses M'Clean, R. G. Harper, E. G. Fahnestock, David Wills, A. J. Cover, Geo. A. Codori, E. M'Pherson, and many other citizens. Reasons: Hagan is a young man of respectable family; is not a professional gambler; is penitent, and promises hereafter to avoid all bad associations. Six months remitted.

ROTHERMELL'S PAINTING.—The difficulty about the exhibition of Rothermell's great Painting of the Battle of Gettysburg has been adjusted. It turns out that Mr. Rothermell contracted to deliver the Painting to the State on the 1st of July, 1871. Until that date, it remains his private property, with a right to exhibit it where and when he pleases. We understand further that under the original contract Mr. Rothermell was to paint several smaller battle scenes, representing different portions of the same field, as a border to the large painting. Subsequently it was thought this would mar the general effect of the picture, and the artist agreed to make separate paintings of the scenes originally intended for the border, without extra charge—the Committee agreeing that he should be compensated in part by the proceeds of exhibitions of the main picture, after completion. The arrangement seems to have been a judicious one, and should be fairly carried out. The painting now on exhibition is conceded to a magnificent work, in every respect creditable to the artist. D. McConaughy, Esq., of this place, was one of the committee who contracted with Mr. Rothermell, being at the time the Senator from this district.

BADLY BURNED.—A child, (aged about five months,) of Mr. Pius Miller, in Berwick township, Adams county, was severely burned, a few days since, under the following circumstances: The parents left the child for a few minutes to procure cabbage in the garden, and had been there but a few minutes, when the screams of the child were heard. Upon Mrs. M. entering the dwelling, she found the clothes of the child were on fire, caught from the sparks of the stove. The flames were not extinguished until the child was badly burned about the left side and arm. The services of a physician were summoned, under whose treatment the little sufferer is doing as well as could be expected under the circumstances.—*Hanover Citizen.*

A DEER KILLED.—We learn from the York *Republican* that a deer weighing 104 pounds was shot by Mr. Leas, in Washington township, York county, on Sunday last. It had been started above Bendersville on Saturday, and made its way to the Pine Hill on Bermudian Creek, where it remained that night, and on the next day it was seen grazing in a grain field near by, when a party of hunters went in pursuit and succeeded in bringing down their game on John Kochenour's farm.

WHAT ADVERTISING DOES.—We have several times noticed the fact that Dr. Helmbold, of New York, the wealthy Druggist, whose business palace is one of the notable institutions on Broadway, is one of the most liberal and systematic advertisers in the country. Starting in life poor, he has amassed a large fortune, but continues to advertise as heavily as ever, regarding it as the secret of his success. The New York *Sun*, of Saturday, in noticing the appearance of the Dr's. magnificent sleigh and team in the Park, says the harness alone cost $4,000, being gold mounted, and the buffalo robes $1850. He owns valuable real estate, and is worth several millions of dollars, He advertises in over 3,000 newspapers in different parts of the country—pays liberally and promptly—and the consequence is his orders reach from $30,000 to $40,000 in a single day. Dr. Helmbold's theory is that when a man has goods to sell and wants people to buy them, the cheapest and surest road to success, is to use Printer's ink freely at any and all cost—that every dollar spent in advertising comes back ten-fold; while on the other hand, the silliest of all follies is, for a man to open a place of business, stock it with goods, and then quietly sit down waiting for people to come and buy, instead of making known to everybody, by liberal and systematic advertising, what he has to sell—lest IT COST SOMETHING! Dr. Helmbold spends over $30,000 annually in advertising, AND SAYS IT PAYS.

POST-OFFICE ITEMS.—The Postmaster General has announced the following rearrangement of Routes in Carroll and Frederick counties, Md.:

Route No. 2,907, intersection to Double Pipe Creek, Western Maryland Railroad Company, Extend service from Double Pipe Creek by Rocky Ridge, and Graceham to Mechanicstown 8½ miles, increasing pay $425 per annum, *pro rata* from January 9, 1871. Route 2,962, Frederick to Gettysburg, D. Agnew, contractor, Railroad service having been extended, omit Frederick, Utica Mills, Creagerstown and Graceham, decreasing distance 14½ miles, and pay $435 per annum *pro rata* allowing one month's extra pay on sum saved from January 16, 1871. Other provisions made for the offices omitted above.

WAREHOUSE FOR RENT.—The building now occupied by Jos. Wible & Son as a Produce Warehouse, Gettysburg, Pa.—Inquire of Joseph Wible. tf

LARGE HOGS.—A subscriber sends us from Liberty, Indiana, the following clipping from a paper at that place:

The Creek boys, Alex and Charley, sold a hog the other day that weighed 790 lbs. Likewise the Hughes boys, one that weighed 767.

LOOK HERE.—E. Woodward has commenced, in connection with his Gunsmithing, the repairing of Umbrellas, Parasols, &c., which he will warrant to be better fixed than is done by the majority of Umbrella-menders. Any person wishing work done in this line can leave word at his shop on Carlisle Street, and it will be sent for and returned. Charges moderate. He also has still on hand a variety of Battle-field Relics, of any kind and style, a large assortment of Canes, &c., Call and see him. tf

NEW BLANKS.—We have now on hand a full assortment of newly printed Blanks for Justices of the Peace, including Informations, Warrants, Commitments, Summonses, Subpœnas, Executions, &c. Also Sale Notes, Negotiable Notes, Judgment Notes, &c., with and without waver clauses, School Warrants, School Statements, Contracts with Teachers, &c. Orders promptly filled.

☞ Few people unacquainted with physiological chemistry are aware of the quantity of iron in the blood, but all should know the importance of keeping up the supply, for debility, disease and death are sure to follow when the quantity becomes too much reduced. The Peruvian Syrup (a protoxide of Iron) supplies this vital element, and has cured many chronic diseases. 1t

☞ Many suffer rather than take nauseous medicines. All who suffer from coughs, colds, irritation of the bronchial tubes or tendency to consumption, will find in *Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry* a remedy as agreeable to the palate as effectual in removing disease. The Balsam is a pleasant remedy; it is a powerful remedy; it is a safe remedy; it is a speedy remedy; it is a remedy that cures.

THE BEST STOVE now in market, for beauty, economy, and comfort, is admitted all around to be the MORNING GLORY. It defies all competition, and that is the judgment of all who have used it. It is just the thing for Offices, Stores, and Parlors Chambers. Call at C. H. Buehler's Ware Room, opposite the Passenger Depot, and examine for yourselves. tf

A GRAND BALL.—There will be Grand Ball held in Agricultural Hall on Thursday night next, Jan. 19th, under the auspices of the Germans of this place.—First-rate music has been engaged, and a great variety of refreshments will be on hand. No intoxicating liquors will be allowed in the Ball-room and the best of order will be preserved. Tickets admitting Gentlemen 50 cents; Ladies admitted free. 1t*

CAPT. NORRIS—Has the largest and best stock of Clothing, Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes and Furnishing Goods in town, and is selling them very cheap. Give him a call. dec.2-tf

Review of the Markets.

Baltimore Grain & Produce Market.

Baltimore, Thursday Morning.

SUPER FLOUR,	5 00	@	5 50
EXTRA FLOUR,	5 50	@	6 25
WHITE WHEAT,	1 25	@	1 65
RED WHEAT,	1 30	@	1 80
CORN,	79	@	82
RYE,	85	@	95
OATS,	56	@	58
TIMOTHY-SEED,	5 75	@	6 00
CLOVER-SEED,	7 25	@	7 50
FLAX-SEED,	0 00	@	1 90
BACON, SHOULDERS,	9½	@	10
" SIDES,	11¾	@	12¾
" HAMS,	16	@	18
LARD,	12¾	@	12½

Gettysburg Grain & Provision Market.

Gettysburg, Friday Morning.

SUPER FLOUR,	0 00	@	0 00
EXTRA FLOUR,	0 00	@	5 50
WHITE WHEAT,	0 00	@	0 00
RED WHEAT,	1 10	@	1 20
CORN,	00	@	70
RYE,	00	@	75
OATS,	00	@	40
BUCKWHEAT,	00	@	90
TIMOTHY-SEED,	0 00	@	4 00
CLOVER-SEED,	0 00	@	6 00
POTATOES,	80	@	1 00
BUTTER,	00	@	25
LARD,	00	@	12
EGGS,	00	@	25
BACON, SHOULDERS,	00	@	13
" SIDES,	00	@	18
" HAMS,	00	@	00
SOAP,	00	@	6
TALLOW,	00	@	8

STOCKS AND BONDS,

Closing Prices of De Haven & Bro., 40 South 3rd St., Philadelphia.

3 o'clock, P. M., *Jan. 11th, 1871.*

U. S. 6's of '81,	110⅝	110⅞
" " '62,	108⅞	109⅛
" " '64,	108⅛	108⅜
" " '65,	108⅝	108⅞
" " '65 new,	107½	107¾
" " '67,	107⅞	108⅛
" " '68,	108⅛	108⅜
" 5's, 10-40's,	107¼	107½
U. S. 30 Year 6 per cent. Cy.,	110⅜	110⅝
Gold,	111	111¼
Silver,	105	107
Union Pacific R. R. 1st M. Bonds,	725	735
Central Pacific R. R.,	900	910
Union Pacific Land Grant Bonds,	560	575

MARRIED.

GRIEST—SCHRIVER.—On the 1st inst., at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. Aaron Spangler, Mr. Jeremiah Griest to Miss Sallie E. Schriver, both of Adams county.

SEIDENSTRICKER—CHRONISTER.—On the 22d ult., by the Rev. W. F. P. Davis, Mr. Joseph Seidenstricker, of Dover township, York county, to Miss Eliza A. Chronister, of Huntington township, Adams county.

TUCKEY—WEANER.—On the 27th ult., at the house of the bride's parents, by Rev. M. Snyder, Mr. Samuel W. Tuckey to Miss Sarah J. A. Weaner, both of this county.

DIED.

Obituary notices 5 cents a line for all over four lines—cash to accompany the notice.

ALBERT.—On the 28th ult., at Good Intent Factory, Huntington township, Ezra Albert, aged about 18 years.

BIGHAM.—On the 6th inst., Lillie M., daughter of William M. and Margaret S. Bigham, of Freedom township, aged 14 years, 9 months and 10 days.

They called her Lillie. She was rightly named. Lily—emblem of purity and modesty. Lillie was a good girl, obedient to those whom she should honor, and a kind sister—so mild, so gentle—and loved by many friends. She will no more share the earthly joys and sorrows of her dear sister; but her sister can, I trust, share *her* heavenly joys, if she seek to be a follower of the meek and lowly Lamb of God. "Meet me in Heaven, Agnes," were the touching words with which she addressed her sister, when called to her bedside. Lillie will be missed, though none would call her back. She has crossed the dark waters, and just on the green banks of the other shore stands, beckoning to those she left behind. And whom she will greet first? It must be some one, and it may be any one. When we looked on the cold pale face of Lillie, we thought how vividly does the presence of the dead remind us of what the future will bring to each and every one of us. Lillie was a lovely bud just blooming into woman-hood, but earth was not her home—a full blown lily in Heaven. E.

DUTTERA.—On the 1st ult., in Union township, Mary Jane, daughter of William and Sarah Duttera, aged 9 months and 14 days.

ELDER.—On the 26th ult., in Emmittsburg, of croup, John C., infant son of James A. and Mary Frances Elder, aged 10 months and 23 days.

FLECK.—On the 27th ult., in Butler township, Miss Lydia Fleck, aged 67 years and 2 days.

KEMPER.—On the 28th ult., in Freedom township, Mr. John Kemper, aged 66 years, 1 month and 11 days.

STOMBAUGH.—Suddenly, of appoplexy, at East Berlin, on the 10th inst., Capt. John Stombaugh, in the 69th year of his age.

SHEETZ.—In Carroll county, Md., on the 3d inst., William A. J., son of Samuel and Martha A. Sheetz, aged 3 years, 9 months and 25 days.

WEHLER.—On the 24th ult., at Bragtown, Henry Wehler, aged 77 years, 7 months and 28 days.

FOR SALE!

ONE OF THE

BEST MILL PROPERTIES

with one of the BEST FARMS in Adams County. Also, desirable

Real Estate in Gettysburg,

Also, valuable

Lands in Iowa and Missouri.

McCLEAN & WOODS,
Attorneys at Law, and Real Estate Agents.

Jan. 13, 1871.—3m

The Star and Sentinel Calendar

FOR 1871.

1871.	Sund.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.	Frid.	Satur.
JAN.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
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FEB.				1	2	3	4
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1871.	Sund.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.	Frid.	Satur.
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	31						

New Advertisements.

OVER COATS.

PICKING & CO., are selling them off very cheap to make room for spring purchases.

AT PRIVATE SALE
50 ACRES OF GOOD LAND,

situate on "Diamond Hill," 1 mile West of Gettysburg and one of the finest building sites in this vicinity. Call on, or address W. H. HOUGHTELIN.

Jan. 13, 1871.—tf

DID YOU SEE

THOSE nice CHESTERFIELD AND WALKING COATS, that are selling so cheap at PICKING & CO.

A FARM FOR SALE CHEAP.

A good Farm 3 miles from Gettysburg containing 100 ACRES with Improvements for $1600—one-half cash, the balance easy payments. Call on, or address P. D. W. HANKEY, Gettysburg, Pa.

Jan. 13, 1871.—tf

ANY AMOUNT

OF DRESS and BUSINESS SACK COATS for sale cheap at PICKING & CO.

Stray Sheep.

CAME to the premises of the subscriber in Highland township, about the middle of last November, SEVEN SHEEP, white, with cropped ears, most of them ewes. The owner is desired to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take them away. JOSEPH KUNKLE.

Jan. 13, 1871.—3t

LAP BLANKETS, HORSE BLANKETS and BUFFALO ROBES, cheap at PICKING & CO.

FOR RENT,

THE IDAVILLE HOTEL—with Store-Room attached—situate in Idaville, Adams county—all in good order. Possession will be given on the 1st of April. Apply to the undersigned, at Menallen P. O. JESSE HOUCK.

Jan. 13.—4t

PICKING & CO.,

CANNOT be excelled for cheapness, style and durability in the way of PANTS.

CUT THIS OUT

FOR REFERENCE.

At Horner's Drug Store,

you can always get the best and cheapest

DRUGS, MEDICINES, PATENT MEDICINES, DYE STUFFS, SPICES, PERFUMERY, ENGLISH, FRENCH AND AMERICAN TOILET SOAPS, &c., &c.

Jan. 13, 1871.—tf

VESTS, VESTS. Picking & Co., have the largest and best assortment of VESTS ever offered. Call.

THE PLACE TO BUY CHEAP.

Hats, Caps, Boots & Shoes.

LATEST STYLES.

CHEAPER THAN EVER.

If you want to save money, call on

Cobean & Cunningham,

Baltimore Street, Gettysburg, Pa.,

WHO have made large additions to their stock of BOOTS AND SHOES, HATS AND CAPS, and now offer the best assortment ever opened in Gettysburg—comprising the latest styles and made by the best of workmen. Call and examine our stock. Also, a variety of

NOTIONS, SEGARS, &c.

Jan. 13, 1871.—tf

FOR GOOD BOOTS, SHOES, OVERSHOES, ARCTICS, and GUM SHOES, call at PICKING'S.

PUBLIC SALE OF
VALUABLE PERSONAL PROPERTY.

The undersigned, intending to remove, will sell at Public Sale, *on Wednesday, the 15th day of February, next, at 10 o'clock, A. M.*, at his residence in Cumberland township, Adams county, Pa., on the road leading from Gettysburg to Taneytown, 4 miles from Gettysburg, the following valuable Personal Property, viz:

ONE MULE, 1 Fresh Cow, 3 Heifers all with calf, 1 narrow-tread Wagon nearly new, Stone Bed, Patent Hay Carriage, Threshing Machine, wire-spring Tooth Rake, Winnowing Mill, Cutting Box, 2 Corn Forks, Forks, Rakes, Shovels, Mattocks, Horse Gears, Breechbands, Flynets, Cruppers, Halters, Log and Cow Chains, Bridles, Wheelbarrow, Grindstone, Work Bench, Meat Bench, Sausage Grinder, Iron Kettle, Meat Vessels, Tubs, Barrels, Axes, Maul and Wedges, &c. Also, HOUSEHOLD AND KITCHEN FURNITURE, consisting of Cook Stove, Parlor Stove, 1 eight-day large Corner Clock, 24 hour Clock, 6 Bedsteads, Bureau, Desk, Safe, Sink, Corner Cupboard, 3 Tables, Chairs, Stand, Clothes Chest, Flour Chest, Pots, Crocks, Tinware, Dishes, &c. Also, Potatoes and Onions by the bushel, 2 Scaps of Bees, a lot of Carpentar Tools, a lot of inch and half-inch Pine and Poplar Lumber, a lot of unfinished Beehives. Also, the Right to manufacture and sell the American for the remainder of the County of Adams.

☞ Attendance will be given and terms made known by ISAAC T. SHRIVER.

Jan. 13, 1871.—ts

LADIES, MISSES, and CHILDREN'S SHOES are selling at cost to close out, at PICKING & CO.

PUBLIC SALE.

The undersigned will sell at Public Sale, on *Saturday, the 25th of February next*, on the premises, in Oxford township, Adams county, Pa., one-half mile East of Oxford, the following Personal Property, viz:

THREE HEAD OF HEAVY DRAFT HORSES, 1 three-yearling Colt, 3 head of MILCH COWS, 2 of which will be fresh in the spring, 3 Wagons, 1 four-inch broad-tread and one two-horse narrow-tread, Spring Wagon, 2 Wagon Beds, 2 sets of Hay Carriages, 2 sets of Manure Boards, Thresher and Power and Gum Belt all in good order, combined Reaper and Mower, Bald's patent Winnowing Mill, Wire-tooth Hay Rake, Falling-top Buggy with Shafts and Tongue, Sleigh, Corn-planter, Plows, Harrows, Cultivator, double Shovel Plows, Forks, single and double Trees, Spreader, Cutting Box, Jack Screw, Log, Fifth, Breast and Cow Chains, Butt Traces, Feed Trough, Anvil, Pincers, Hammer, cross-cut Saw, Scalding Trough, Grindstone, Mowing Scythes, Sled, Forks, Rakes, Shovels, Dung Hook, 2 sets of Breechbands, 2 sets of Front Gears, 2 sets of Carriage Harness, Collars, Bridles, Housens, Hames, Wagon and Plow Lines, Check Lines, 2 sets of Yankee Harness, 2 Flynets, Riding and Wagon Saddles, Halters, Stone Drill, Mason Square, &c. HOUSEHOLD AND KITCHEN FURNITURE, consisting of 2 Stoves and Pipe, Ten-plate and Parlor Stoves, Bedsteads, Tables, Chairs, Writing Desk, Clock, set of Stoneware Dishes, Looking Glass, and many other articles not here mentioned.

☞ Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M., when attendance will be given and terms made known by JAMES M. NEELY.

JOHN STALLSMITH, Auctioneer.

Jan. 13, 1871.—ts

LATEST STYLES of all kinds of HATS and CAPS, at PICKING & CO.

All Good Cabinet Organ Teachers

USE

Clarke's New Method

FOR

REED ORGANS.

It is the Best and Most Popular Instruction Book Published for these Favorite Instruments.

PRICE $2.50.

Sent to any address, post-paid, on receipt of price.

OLIVER DITSON & CO., Boston.
CHAS. H. DITSON & CO., New York.

Jan. 6, 1871.—1y

TO BUY ANYTHING CHEAPER THAN ELSEWHERE, call at PICKING & CO.

Jan. 6, 1870.—tf

New Advertisements.

THE NEW-YORK TRIBUNE.

1871.

THROUGH struggle and suffering, at the cost of multiform agonies, bereavements, devastations, the American Idea embodied in the preamble to our fathers' Declaration of Independence approaches its complete realization. The noble, inspiring assertion that "all men are created equal," and endowed by their Creator with inalienable rights to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness, is no longer a glittering generality, a poet's fancy, a philosopher's speculation, but the recognized base of our political fabric. The benign Revolution, which dates from the Boston Massacre of 1770, finds its logical completion, just one century later, in the XVth Amendment, which gives to the equal political and civil rights of every man born or naturalized in our Republic the shield and defense of the Federal Constitution. The billows of Caste and Privilege may roar and rage around that rock, and may transiently seem on the point of washing it away: but its foundations are deep-laid and steadfast, and the breakers of Reaction and Slavery are hurled against and dash their spray over it in vain.

We do not underrate the forces of Prejudice and Aristocracy. We do not forget that a very large minority of the American people still hold in their utmost hearts that Blacks have no rights which Whites are bound to respect. We fully appreciate the desperation wherewith all the warring elements of hatred to Republican achievement will be combined and hurled against the battlements of Republican ascendency in the Presidential Election of 1872. We do not doubt that local successes, facilitated by Republican feuds and dissensions, will inspire the charging host with a sanguine hope of victory, such as nerved it to put forth its utmost strength in the earlier stages of the contests of 1864 and 1868.—Yet our faith is clear and strong that the American People still bless God that, on the red battle-fields of our late Civil War, the Union was upheld and Slavery destroyed, and will never consciously decide that the precious blood thereon poured out was lavished in vain.

The Tribune believes in the prosecution of the great struggle by legitimate means to beneficent ends. To State Sovereignty, it opposes indissoluble National Integrity; to Slavery for Blacks, Liberty for All; to Proscription, Enfranchisement: to Popular Ignorance, Universal Education; to intensity and eternity of wrathful Hate, universal and invincible Good Will. It would fain do its utmost to hasten the glad day when the South shall vie with the North in exultation and gratitude over the disappearance of the last trace or taint of that spirit which impelled Man to exult in the ownership and chattlehood of his fellow Man.

Profoundly do we realize that the contest is not yet ended—that Millions mourn, more or less publicly, the downfall of the slaveholders' Confederacy, and rear their children to hate those by whose valor and constancy its overthrow was achieved. If we ever seem to differ essentially from other Republicans. our conviction that magnanimity is never weakness, that vengeance is never politic, and that devils are not cast out by Beelzebub, must serve to explain alleged eccentricities whose perfect vindication we leave to Time and Reflection.

The Tribune has been, is, and must be, a zealous advocate of Protection to Home Industry.—Regarding habitual idleness as the greatest foe to human progress, the bane of human happiness, we seek to win our countrymen in masses from the ensnaring lures of Speculation, of Traffic, and of always over-crowded Professions, to the tranquil paths of Productive Industry. We would gladly deplete our over-crowded cities, where thousands vainly jostle and crowd in misguided quest of "Something to Do," to cover prairies and plains with colonies absorbed in Agriculture, Mechanics and Manufactures, and constantly projecting into the blank, void wilderness the homes and the works of civilized Man. Holding the Protection of Home Industry by discriminating duties on imported Wares and Fabrics essential to the rapid, beneficent diffusion of Production in all its phases and departments, and so to the instruction of our people in all the gainful arts of Peace, we urge our countrymen to adhere to and uphold that policy, in undoubting faith that the true interest, not of a class or a section, but of each section and every useful class, is thereby subserved and promoted.

The Tribune aims to be pre-eminently a *Newspaper*. Its correspondents traverse every State, are present on every important battle-field, are early advised of every notable Cabinet decision, observe the proceedings of Congress, of Legislatures, and of Conventions, and report to us by telegraph all that seems of general interest. We have paid for one day's momentous advices from Europe by Cable far more than our entire receipts for the issue in which those advices reached our readers. If lavish outlay, unsleeping vigilance, and unbounded faith in the liberality and discernment of the reading public, will enable us to make a journal which has no superior in the accuracy, variety, and freshness of its contents.—*The Tribune* shall be such a journal.

To Agriculture and the subservient arts, we have devoted, and shall persistently devote, more means and space than any of our rivals. We aim to make *The Weekly Tribune* such a paper as no farmer can afford to do without, however widely his politics may differ from ours. Our reports of the Cattle, Horse, Produce, and General Markets, are so full and accurate, our essays in elucidation of the farmer's calling, and our regular reports of the Farmers' Club and kindred gatherings, are so interesting, that the poorest farmer will find therein a mine of suggestion and counsel, of which he cannot remain ignorant without positive and serious loss. We sell the *The Weekly* to Clubs for less than its value in dwellings for waste-paper; and, though its subscription is already very large, we believe that a Half Million more farmers will take it whenever it shall be commended to their attention. We ask our friends everywhere to aid us in so commending it.

TERMS.

Daily Tribune, Mail Subscribers, $10 per annum.

Semi-Weekly Tribune, Mail Subscribers, $4 per annum. Five copies or over, $3 each; an extra copy will be sent for every club of ten sent for at one time; or, if preferred, a copy of Recollections of a Busy Life, by Mr. Greeley.

TERMS OF THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE.

TO MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

One Copy, one year, 52 issues .... $2.
Five Copies, one year, 52 issues .... 9.

To one Address, all at one Post-Office.	To Names of Subscribers, all at one Post-Office.
10 Copies.....$1 50 each.	10 Copies.....$1 60 each.
20 Copies..... 1 25 each.	20 Copies..... 1 35 each.
50 Copies..... 1 00 each.	50 Copies..... 1 10 each.
And One Extra Copy to each Club.	And One Extra Copy to each Club.

Persons entitled to an extra copy can, if preferred, have either of the following books, postage prepaid: Political Economy, by Horace Greely; Pear Culture for Profit, by P. T. Quinn; The Elements of Agriculture, by Geo. E. Waring.

ADVERTISING RATES,

Daily Tribune, 30c., 40c., 50c., 75c., and $1 per line.

Semi-Weekly Tribune, 25 and 50 cents per line.

Weekly Tribune, $2, $3, and $5 per line.

According to position in the paper.

To subscribers wishing to preserve Mr. Greeley's essays on "What I know of Farming," and who pay the full price, i. e., $10 for Daily, $4 for Semi-Weekly, or $2 for Weekly Tribune, we will send the book, post-paid, if request be made at the time of subscribing.

BOOKS FOR SALE AT THE TRIBUNE OFFICE.

The Tribune Almanac. Price 20 cents.

Tribune Almanac Reprint. 1838 to 1868. 2 vols. Half bound, $10.

Recollections of a Busy Life. By Horace Greeley. Various styles of binding. Cloth, $2 50.—Library, $3 50. Half Morocco, $4. Half Cloth, $5. Morocco Antique, $7.

Political Economy. By Horace Greeley. $1 50.

Ewbank's Hydraulics and Mechanics. Sixteenth Edition. Large octavo. Cloth, $5.

Pear Culture and Profit. Quinn, $1.

Elements of Agriculture. Waring. New Edition. Cloth, $1.

Draining for Health and Profit. Waring.—Cloth, $1 50.

Sent free on receipt of price.

In making remittances always procure a draft on New-York, or a *Post-Office Money Order*, if possible. Where neither of these can be procured, send the money, *but always in a* REGISTERED *letter*. The registration fee has been reduced to *fifteen cents*, and the present registration system has been found by the postal authorities to be virtually an absolute protection against losses by mail. *All* Postmasters are obliged to register letters when requested to do so.

Terms, cash in advance. Address THE TRIBUNE, New-York.

Jan. 13, 1871.—2t

WEAVER & CO.

Livery, Sales & Exchange

STABLES,

Washington Street, Gettysburg, Penn'a.

THE undersigned having entered into partnership, under the firm of Weaver & Co., have taken the well known Livery Stables of N. Weaver, and are prepared to supply the public with all styles and kinds of conveyances that can be found in a first-class Livery. Their stock cannot be beaten by any establishment in the town.

☞ Parties wishing to visit the Battle-field, will find superior accommodations at this Livery, without additional charge for Guides.

CARRIAGE MAKING

WILL also be carried on in all its branches at their Shops opposite the Livery, all styles of

BUGGIES, JAGGER WAGONS, CARRIAGES, &c.,

built of the best material and by skillful workmen, on short notice.

REPAIRING

promptly attended to and satisfaction guaranteed.

GIVE US A CALL.

LEVI WEAVER,
W. D. HOLTZWORTH,
W. T. ZIEGLER.

Nov. 4, 1870.—tf

Bargains! Bargains!

D. H. KLINGEL,

Near the Court-House, Baltimore Street,

Is selling out his entire stock of city made

Boots and Shoes,

in order to make room for his own manufactured goods.

VERY CHEAP FOR CASH.

The stock is the very best of city made work, and I will guarantee it as represented. It embraces the best MENS' CALF and KIP BOOTS in town, and a full line of SHOES, GAITERS, &c., for Ladies' and Childrens' wear.

THE MANUFACTURING

of Boots, Shoes and Gaiters will also be carried on, in all its branches, as before. Repairing done on short notice. By employing none but first-class workmen, and using none but the choicest leather, he feels confident of maintaining his former reputation. Certainly nothing will be left undone to deserve it.

Thankful for past favors, he solicits a continuance of public patronage. D. H. KLINGEL.

Gettysburg, Dec. 23, 1870.—tf

New Advertisements.

WATCH FREE, and $30 a day sure, and no humbug. Address LATTA & CO., Pittsburgh, Pa. Jan. 13.-4w

8 O'CLOCK.

Jan. 13.-4w

THIS IS NO HUMBUG!—By sending 35 CENTS with age, height, color of eyes and hair, you will receive, by return mail, a correct picture of your future husband or wife, with name and date of marriage. Address W. FOX, P. O. Drawer No. 24 Fultonville, N. Y. Jan. 13.-4w

THE MAGIC COMB will change any colored hair or beard to a permanent black or brown. It contains no poison. One comb sent by mail for $1. Dealers supplied at reduced rates. Address WM. PATTON, Treas. Springfield, Mass. 4w

THEA-NECTAR

IS A PURE

BLACK TEA

with the Green Tea Flavor. Warranted to suit all tastes. For sale everywhere. And for sale wholesale by the *Great Atlantic & Pacific Tea Co.*, 8 Church St., New York. P. O. Box 5506.—Send for Thea-Nectar Circular. Jan. 13.-4w

BOOK AGENTS WANTED.—The Land of Sacred Mystery, or the Bible read in the light of its own Scenery,—Rev. W. L. Gage's new book, is now ready. Printed on tinted paper, issued in beautiful style, contains 200 Superb Engravings, and is one of the most valuable Biblical books ever issued. In every family where the Bible is to be found, and there are millions of them, there can this work be sold. Agents will appreciate this. We want agents also for Prof. Stowe's "Self-Interpreting Family Bible,"—the grandest book ever issued, being his crowning life work—pronounced by critics the finest and most complete Bible extant, now having a larger sale than any other three Bibles combined. Splendidly illustrated—contains a dictionary of the Bible, with 200 engravings, a history of each book, etc., and enables any reader to form his own commentary on the Scriptures as he Studies them. Any agent or person who reads this, and who desires the most profitable and honorable business, send for circulars with full information. WORTHINGTON, DUSTIN & Co, Hartford, Conn. Jan.13.-4w

AGENTS WANTED.—($225 a month)—by the AMERICAN KNITTING MACHINE CO., Boston, Mass., or St. Louis, Mo. Dec. 30.-4w

SALESMEN WANTED.—Business honorable. No competition, liberal pay given. S. W. KENNEDY, 8 S. 4th St., Phila. Dec. 30.-4w

500 *Energetic Farmers Wanted!* From $300, to $400 can be made during the idle Winter months Business pleasant and honorable. For further particulars of this Special chance address at once A. H. Hubbard, Phila. Dec. 30.-4w

AGENTS, MALE AND FEMALE $100, a week. —66 per cent. and $25,000 in cash Prizes. Information free, address American Book Co., 62 William St., N. Y. Dec. 30.-4w

THE HAND IN HAND MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY wants a number of good Agents, also a good general Agent for Western Pennsylvania, also a good general Agent for the German Counties of Pennsylvania. Address Hand in Hand Office, No. 112 South 4th St., Phila.

$5 to $20 per day and no risk. Do you want a situation as salesman at or near home, to introduce our new 7 strand *White Wire Clothes Line to last forever*. Don't miss this chance. Sample free. Address Hudson River Wire Works, 75 William St., N. Y., or 16 Dearborn St., Chicago, Illinois. Dec. 30.-4w

FREE TO BOOK AGENTS.

We will send a handsome Prospectus of our New Illustrated Family Bible containing over 200 fine Scripture Illustrations to any Book Agent, free of charge. Address, NATIONAL PUBLISHING Co., Philadelphia, Pa. Dec. 30.-4w

ISSUED JAN. 1ST, 1871. "100 CHOICE SELECTIONS No. 3," containing the best new things for Declamation, Recitation, &c. Brilliant Oratory, Thrilling Sentiment, and Sparkling Humor, 180 pages, Paper 30 cents, cloth 75 cents. Ask your bookseller for it, or send price to P. Garrett & Co., Phila., Pa. Dec. 30.-4w

WANTED—AGENTS, ($20 per day) to sell the celebrated HOME SHUTTLE SEWING MACHINE. Has the *under-feed*, makes the "*lock-stitch*" (alike on both sides,) and is *fully licensed*. The best and cheapest family Sewing Machine in the market. Address, JOHNSON, CLARK & Co., Boston, Mass., Pittsburgh, Pa., Chicago, Ill., or St. Louis, Mo. Dec. 30.-4w

AGENTS WANTED FOR THE HISTORY OF

GOD'S CHURCH,

By Prof. ENOCH POND, D. D.

From Adam to the present day. Light Business. For men and ladies everywhere. Good pay.—Send for Circular. ZIEGLER & McCURDY, Philadelphia, Pa. Dec. 30.-4w

REDUCTION OF PRICES

TO CONFORM TO
REDUCTION OF DUTIES.
GREAT SAVING TO CONSUMERS
BY GETTING UP CLUBS.

☞ Send for our New Price List and a Club form will accompany it, containing full directions —making a large saving to consumers and remunerative to club organizers.

THE GREAT AMERICAN TEA CO.,
31 & 33 VESEY STREET,
P. O. Box 5643. New York. 4w

TRY WELL'S

CABOLIC TABLETS.

An unfailing remedy for all Bronchial Difficulties, Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Asthma, Diptheria, Dryness of the Throat or Wind Pipe and all Catarrhal diseases.

The wonderful modern discovery of Carbolic Acid, is destined to become one of the greatest blessings to mankind in its application to diseases of the throat and its great curative qualities in all affections of the CHEST and LUNGS.

DR. WELLS' CARBOLIC TABLETS

besides the great remedial agent Carbolic Acid contains other ingredients universally recommended, which chemically combine, producing a Tablet more highly medicinal and better adapted for diseases of the throat than any other preparation ever before offered to the public.

CAUTION.—Be sure you get Well's Carbolic Tablets; don't let other goods be palmed off on you in their place.

FOR COUGHS AND COLDS

Well's Carbolic Tablets are a sure cure. Try them. J. Q. KELLOGG, 34 Platt St., N. Y., Sole Agent. SOLD BY DRUGGISTS. Dec. 30.-4w

Sixty-five First Prize Medals Awarded.

THE GREAT

Baltimore Piano Manufactory.

WILLIAM KNABE & CO.,

Manufacturers of

GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT

PIANO FORTES,

BALTIMORE, MD.

These Instruments have been before the public for nearly Thirty years, and upon their excellence alone attained *an unpurchased pre-eminence*, which pronounces them unequalled. Their

TONE

combines great power, sweetness and fine singing quality, as well as great purity of Intonation, and sweetness throughout the entire scale. Their

TOUCH

is pliant and elastic, and entirely free from the stiffness found in so many Pianos.

IN WORKMANSHIP

they are unequalled, using none but the very best SEASONED MATERIAL, the large capital employed in our business enabling us to keep continually an immense stock of lumber, &c., on hand.

☞ All our SQUARE PIANOS have our New Improved Overstrung Scale and the AGRAFFE TREBLE.

☞ We would call special attention to our late improvements in GRAND PIANOS and SQUARE GRANDS; Patented Aug. 14, 1866, which bring the Piano nearer perfection than has yet been attained.

Every Piano fully Warranted for 5 Years.

We have made arrangements for the *Sole Wholesale Agency* for the most Celebrated PARLOR ORGANS and MELODEONS, which we offer Wholesale and Retail, at Lowest Factory Prices.

PETER BENTZ, Agent,
No. 30 East Market street, York, Pa.

Sept. 23, 1870.—6m

ROSADALIS

ROSADALIS

THE GREAT AMERICAN HEALTH RESTORER, purifies the blood and cures Scrofula, Syphilis, Skin Diseases, Rheumatism, Diseases of Women, and all Chronic Affections of the Blood, Liver and Kidneys. Recommended by the Medical Faculty and many thousands of our best citizens.

Read the testimony of Physicians and patients who have used Rosadalis; send for our Rosadalis Guide to Health Book, or Almanac for this year, which we publish for gratuitous distribution; it will give you much valuable information.

Dr. R. W. Carr, of Baltimore, says:

I take pleasure in recommending your ROSADALIS as a very powerful alterative. I have seen it used in two cases with happy results—one in a case of secondary syphilis, in which the patient pronounced himself cured after having taken five bottles of your medicine. The other is a case of scrofula of long standing, which is rapidly improving under its use, and the indications are that the patient will soon recover. I have carefully examined the formula by which your Rosadalis is made, and find it an excellent compound of alterative ingredients.

Dr. Sparks, of Nicholasville, Ky., says he has used Rosadalis in cases of scrofula and Secondary Syphilis with satisfactory results —as a cleaner of the Blood I know no better remedy.

Samuel G. M'Fadden, Murfresboro', Tenn. says:

I have used seven bottles of Rosadalis and am entirely cured of Rheumatism; send me four bottles, as I wish it for my brother who has scrofulous sore eyes.

Benjamin Bechtol, of Lima, Ohio writes. I have suffered for twenty years with an inveterate eruption over my whole body; a short time since I purchased a bottle of Rosadalis and it effected a perfect cure.

☞ Rosadalis is sold by all Druggists.

Laboratory, 61 Exchange Place, Baltimore

CLEMENTS & CO., Proprietors,

Feb. 11, 1870.—1yin

☞ For sale in Gettysburg, Pa., by A. D. BUEHLER, Druggist.

Book and Job Printing

OF ALL KINDS

Done with neatness, cheapness and dispatch at The Star and Sentinel Office.

New Advertisements.

We offer for Sale, at Par,

THE NEW

Masonic Temple Loan,

BEARING 7 3-10 INTEREST,

Redeemable after five (5) and within twenty-one (21) years.

INTEREST PAYABLE

MARCH & SEPTEMBER.

The Bonds are registered, and will be issued in sums to suit.

DE HAVEN & BRO.,

No. 40 South 3rd Street.

PHILADELPHIA, PENN'A.

Stocks bought and sold on commission. Gold and Governments bought and sold. Accounts received and interest allowed, subject to Sight Drafts.

March 24, 1870.—1y

THE CUCUMBER WOOD

PUMP!!

One dozen reasons why this is the best Pump manufactured in America for

WELLS AND CISTERNS.

1. It is Simple. 2. It is Reliable. 3. It is Durable. 4. It Works very Easily. 5. It throws Water Rapidly. 6. It is all Wood. 7. The Wood is Tasteless. 8. It does not Crack in the Sun. 9. It is not liable to get out of order. 10. Should any repairs be necessary in time, they can easily be made by any person. 11. It will not freeze. 12. It is Cheaper than any other reliable Pump manufactured.

Bulding's Double Acting Glass Cylinder

FORCE PUMP,

With glass cylinder, and hence no rust and little or no friction—cannot freeze—and admirably adapted for Sprinkling Gardens, Washing Windows, Extinguishing Fires, Elevating Water, &c., —believed to be without an equal for durability, economy and convenience.

Having purchased the exclusive right for Adams county, persons requiring Pumps for wells or cisterns, can have them furnished all complete and ready for use by sending the depth of the well or cistern. Satisfaction guaranteed in all cases or no payment required.

Orders by mail or otherwise promptly attended to.

JOSEPH KUNKLE,
McKnightstown, Adams county, Pa.

Oct. 21, 1870.—1y

LADIES' FANCY FURS!

JOHN FAREIRA,

718 Arch St,

Middle of the Block, between 7th and 8th Streets, South Side,

PHILADELPHIA,

Importer, Manufacturer and Dealer in all kinds and quality of

FANCY FURS

For Ladies' and Children's Wear.

Having enlarged, remodeled and improved my old and favorably known FUR EMPORIUM, and having imported a very large and splendid assortment of all the different kinds of Furs from first hands in Europe and having had them made up by the most skillful workmen, I would respectfully invite my friends of Adams and adjacent Counties, to call and examine my very large and beautiful assortment of Fancy Furs, for Ladies and Children. I am determined to sell at as low prices as any other respectable House in this city. All Furs Warranted. No misrepresentations to effect sales. JOHN FAREIRA, 718 Arch Street, Philadelphia. [Oct. 21.-3m

Financial.

GETTYSBURG

NATIONAL BANK!

Government Bonds of all kinds,

BOUGHT AND SOLD.

The Highest Premium paid on Gold and Silver.

Coupons Cashed or Collected!

Persons desiring to invest in STOCKS or BONDS of any kind, are invited to call, as we have the facilities of New York, Philadelphia or Baltimore markets. Consequently all orders are promptly executed

Persons possessing COUPON BONDS, and desiring for safety to convert into Registered, are requested to call, as we have the advantage to transfer at a trifling expense.

INTERNAL REVENUE STAMPS of all denominations for sale.

INTEREST ON SPECIAL DEPOSITS *advanced 1 per cent. viz:*

5 PER CENT. for 1 year,

4 PER CENT. for 6 months,

3 PER CENT. for 6 months.

Persons wishing information in regard to U. S. Bonds and Stocks of all kinds, are requested to give us a call, and we will cheerfully give any information.

J. EMORY BAIR, Cashier.

Gettysburg, Nov. 5, 1869—tf

Hardware, Cutlery, &c.

Hardware and Groceries.

The subscribers have just returned from the cities with an immense supply of Hardware and Groceries, which they are offering at their old stand on Baltimore street, at prices to suit the times. Our stock consists in part of *Carpenter's Tools, Blacksmith's Tools, Coach Findings, Shoe Findings, Cabinet-Maker's Tools, Housekeeper's Fixtures, All kinds of Iron, &c., &c., &c.*

GROCERIES OF ALL KINDS,

Oils, Paints, &c. There is no article included in the several departments mentioned above but what can be had in this Store. Every class of Mechanics can be accommodated here with tools and findings, and Housekeepers can find every article in their line. Give us a call as we are prepared to sell as low for cash as any other house out of the City.

DAVID ZIEGLER,
JOEL B. DANNER.

May 29, 1867—tf

NEW STORE!

SWEITZER & BROTHER,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

Hardware and Groceries,

Carlisle St., near the Railroad, Gettysburg.

HARDWARE—Includes Builders' Hardware generally. Nails, Locks, Glass, Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Paint Brushes, &c. We call the attention of Blacksmiths to our assortment of Iron, Steel, Horse Shoes and Horse Shoe Nails, &c.

HOUSE KEEPERS are invited to examine our stock of Knives, Forks, Spoons, Buckets, Tubs, &c., &c.

GROCERIES, such as Coffees, Sugars, Teas, Spices, Syrups, Vinegar, Soaps, &c., all of which we will constantly keep on hand. All sold low for cash.

Here is the place to buy cheap. Don't forget to call and examine our stock of goods.

Oct. 7, 1870—tf SWEITZER & BRO.

Real and Personal Sales.

PUBLIC SALE.

The undersigned Administrator, of the estate of GEORGE PATTERSON, deceased, will offer at Public Sale, *on Thursday, the 19th of January inst.*, at the late residence of said deceased, in Cumberland township, the following valuable Personal Property, viz:

TWO WORK HORSES, 1 Colt, rising two years old, 2 MILCH COWS, 3 head of Young Cattle, 6 Sheep, 2 Shoats, farm Wagon, Spring Wagon, Threshing Machine, Winnowing Mill, Cultivator, 2 Plows, 3 Shovel Plows, Corn Fork, 2 Harrows, Hay Carriage, Wood Ladders, Sled, 2 Sleighs, 2 Grain Cradles, lot of Horse Gears, Riding Saddle, single and double Trees, Spreaders, Sausage Grinder and Stuffer, Grindstone, 2 Tenplate Stoves, Corner Cupboard, Sink, Rocking Chair, Clock, Stand, Writing Desk, Beds, Bedding and Bedstead, Tubs, Buckets and Barrels. Grain in the Ground.

☞ Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M., when attendance will be given and terms made known by JAMES THOMPSON, Adm'r.

JAMES CALDWELL, Auctioneer.

Jan. 6, 1871.—ts

PUBLIC SALE.

The subscriber will sell at Public Sale, *on Tuesday, February the 14th, 1871*, at his residence in Straban township, Adams county, on the road leading from Hunterstown to Heidlersburg, about 2 miles from either place, the following Personal Property, to wit: 4 good work Horses, 1 Mare with foal, 1 three-year old Colt, 1 two-year old Colt, 5 milch Cows, some will be fresh by the time of sale, 2 Bulls, 7 Heifers, 2 Sows with pigs, 2 Shoats, 1 Government Wagon in good running order, 1 good four-horse narrow-tread Wagon, 1 Spring Wagon, 2 sets of Hay Carriages, as good as new, Lime Bed, 1 wire-tooth Hay Rake, Drill, 1 Combined Reaper and Mower, in good running order, Berlin make, Winnowing Mill, Grindstone, Sled and Box, Sleigh, 2 new Wheelbarrows, Cloverseed Huller, Rope 100 feet long, Hay Pitcher, Corn Sheller, 2 Iron Plows, Bendersville Plow, Plank Plow, Harrow, Cultivator, Shovel Harrow, as good as new, 2 Shovel Plows, Corn Fork, Corn Coverer, Dung and Pitch Forks, three-horse Tree, double Trees, and a lot of single Trees, 2 sets of Breechbands, 3 sets of Front Gears, Wagon Saddle, 1 set of Harness, Collars, Bridles, Line, 2 Leather Flynets, Halters, Halter Chains, 1 set of Breast Chains, 3 sets of Butt Chains, Cow Chains, 2 Rail Chains, 2 Spreaders, Buggy Spread, Jack Screw, Grain Shovel, Mowing Scythe, cross-cut Saw, Flaxbreak, Scutching Mill, Mattock, a lot of Old Iron. Also, Household and Kitchen Furniture, consisting of 3 bedsteads, Sink, Corner Cupboard, Desk, Cook Stove, Meat Vessel and Cider Barrels, Sausage Grinder, Sausage Stuffer, a lot of Smoked Meat, lot of Lard by the Pound, good cut Rifle, Tow Wheel, Wool Wheel, &c.

☞ Sale to commence at 9 o'clock, A. M. TERMS:—A credit of Twelve months will be given. SAMUEL G. DEARDORFF.

JOHN STALLSMITH, Auctioneer. Dec. 30-ts

RARE BARGAIN!
VALUABLE FARM AT PRIVATE SALE.

The undersigned offers at Private Sale, his FARM, situated in Butler township, Adams county, Pa., one-half mile north of Roth's Mill, on the road leading from Gettysburg to Arendtsville, ½ mile from McCreary's Paper Mill, containing 107 ACRES. About 100 Acres of this land lies in a square. The land is in a good state of cultivation and under good fencing. The improvements consist of a large new two-story BRICK HOUSE, with a new Brick Summer House, close to the dwelling, with a never-failing well of Water at the door, Log Bank Barn with a new Wagon Shed and Corn-crib attached, Hog Pen, and all other necessary outbuildings. There is an excellent Spring of Water in the fields, so that you can let the cattle water from every field. There is also an Apple Orchard on the premises in prime bearing; also Peach and other small fruits in abundance close to the buildings.

Persons wishing to view the property can do so by calling on the undersigned. For terms, address by mail, at Arendtsville, Adams County, Pa. MICHAEL BARE.

Dec. 23, 1870.—3m

VALUABLE FARM AT PRIVATE SALE.

The undersigned offers at Private Sale her interest (being the undivided one-half) in the FARM, in Straban township, Adams county, adjoining lands of Josiah Benner, Jesse M. Walter, and others, known as the Bringman & Waanus farm. It contains 200 ACRES, more or less, with about 50 Acres in fine young Timber, and about 12 Acres in excellent Meadow. The improvements consist of a two-story BRICK DWELLING, with a one-story Brick Back-building, Log Barn with Sheds attached, an Orchard of choice fruit, two wells of water with pumps, one of them near the kitchen door. The farm is desirably located and will be sold on reasonable terms.

For terms, &c., address or apply to the undersigned, at Gettysburg, Pa. LOUISA WILLARD.

Nov. 11, 1870.—tf

VALUABLE FARM AT PRIVATE SALE.

The undersigned offers at Private Sale a very DESIRABLE FARM, situate in Cumberland township, Adams county, Penna., 1½ miles from Gettysburg, near the Chambersburg turnpike, containing 218 ACRES of land, of which there are 52 Acres in excellent timber. The land is in a good state of cultivation, and under very good fencing. The improvements consist of a large new two-story BRICK DWELLING HOUSE, with a new Weatherboarded Summer House close to the dwelling, a never-failing well of water in front of the door, Frame Barn, Wagon Shed, Carriage House, Corn Crib, Hog Pen, and all other necessary outbuildings.

There is also an Apple Orchard in prime bearing, and another that is just coming into bearing; also, a young Peach Orchard in fine bearing order. There are small fruits of all descriptions around the buildings.

The property is well suited for division, with almost an equal proportion of timber at each end, and also plenty of water for stock.

Persons wishing to view the property, or ascertain terms, will call on the subscriber, or address by letter. THEODORE BENDER.

June 17, 1870.—tf

VALUABLE TOWN PROPERTY AT PRIVATE SALE.

The subscriber wishes to dispose of his valuable HOUSE and LOT, containing 1 Acre, situated on the Chambersburg turnpike in the Borough of Gettysburg.

THE HOUSE is built on the Cottage style, with 9 good Rooms and is very convenient throughout, and a good well of water at the door, with a good Stable and other outbuildings. The Grounds are nicely laid out, and planted with a variety of ornamental Trees.

To any person wishing to buy this is a rare chance. Terms easy.

☞ If sold possession will be given in the second week of June; if not sold by that time it will be offered for rent until the 1st of April, 18—

For particulars enquire of Geo. Arnold or Samuel Bushman at the First National Bank, or of CYRUS S. GRIEST, Flora Dale P. O. Pa.

May 27, 1870—tf

VALUABLE TOWN PROPERTY AT PRIVATE SALE.

The undersigned Executors of the the Estate of ELIAS SLAGLE, deceased, offer at Private Sale, the HOME MANSION, situate in New Oxford, containing 10 ACRES, more or less, of good farming land. The Improvements are a two-story BRICK HOUSE, with an out-kitchen attached, Frame Barn, with Carriage House, Hog Pen, Corn-crib, and all other necessary outbuildings attached, a well of never-failing water at the door, with a variety of all kinds of Fruit. It is a very desirable Home and persons wishing to purchase should call before going elsewhere. It is desirably located for business, adjoining the Ware-House of Messrs. Melhorn & Bender.

☞ Any person wishing to view either of the properties will please call on the last named Executor, residing in New Oxford.

GEORGE SLAGLE,
CHAS. A. DIEHL,
Executors.

Oct. 14.-tf

VALUABLE MILL PROPERTIES AT PRIVATE SALE.

I will sell at Private Sale,

No. 1—WALNUT GROVE MILLS, one mile south of Abbottstown on the Hanover turnpike, with 60 ACRES OF LAND, mostly Meadow bottom, known as Hollinger's Mills.—Also,

No. 2—PINE HILL MILLS, 1 mile south of Harney, Carroll county, on the head waters of the Monocacy, with 15 ACRES OF LAND, heavy water power, known as Linah's Mills. Also,

No. 3—KNOWN AS SANDOES MILLS, 6 miles south of Gettysburg, with 80 ACRES OF LAND, heavy water power. All these Mills are in perfect good running order. Also,

A CHOICE FARM OF 231 ACRES, near Gettysburg, well limed, with No. 1 buildings. Also,

ONE OTHER FARM WITH 90 ACRES OF LAND, near Littlestown, Adams county, well limed, with No. 1 new buildings.—Terms accommodating. I will exchange one of the Mill properties for a good Farm in Adams co.

Gettysburg, Sept. 9, 1870.—4m GEO ARNOLD.

A SMALL PROPERTY AT PRIVATE SALE.

The undersigned offers at private sale, a TRACT OF LAND, situate in Mountpleasant township, Adams county, on the Hanover road, half a mile from Bonaughtown, adjoining lands of James Biehl, Rev. Shorb and others, and containing 18 ACRES, more or less. The improvements are a one and a half story DWELLING HOUSE, part stone and part frame, a Frame Barn, Smoke House, well of excellent water, and plenty of fruit. Two acres are good timber. The land is in a high state of cultivation and under post and rail fencing. Terms easy, to suit purchasers.—Apply to or address the undersigned, in the same township. B. F. HAGARMAN.

Aug. 12, 1870.—tf

Valuable Town Property

FOR SALE.

The new two-story

BRICK DWELLING,

with brick Backbuilding—7 Rooms—with Gas pipes through the entire building—fronting 60 feet on Carlisle street, north of Stevens Hall. The building is new, and completed in best style. It will be sold on reasonable terms.

If not sold by October 1, it will be for Rent. C. H. & A. D. BUEHLER.

Gettysburg, Sept. 9.-tf

WESTERN

PRE-EMPTION LANDS.

I HAVE ON HAND A FEW

TRACTS

OF NO. 1,

second hand, pre-emption Lands located near Railroads, County Towns, &c., in well settled neighborhoods, which I will sell or exchange at a fair price for Real Estate in Adams county, Pa.

Feb. 5, 1868.—tf GEO. ARNOLD.

Real and Personal Sales.

VALUABLE LANDS!!

FOR SALE.

No. 1, A FARM, two miles north-west of Gettysburg, adjoining Spring Hotel property, 158 Acres, with large BRICK HOUSE, large Switzer Barn, Tenant House, and other Improvements. Price $6,500—not more than cost of buildings.

No. 2, B FARM, two and a half miles north-west of Gettysburg, adjoining No. 1, 116 Acres, with good STONE HOUSE, Barn and other Improvements. An excellent grass farm. Price $4,500.

No. 3, A FARM adjoining No. 1, and town lots of Gettysburg, containing 119 Acres, with STONE FARM BUILDINGS. It is divided by the Chambersburg Turnpike and comprises many very choice building lots. Price, $8500.

No. 4, A FARM, five miles from Gettysburg, on public road, 152 Acres, good land in good condition, with large BRICK HOUSE, and large Switzer Barn. Price $5,500—very cheap.

No. 5, A VERY GOOD FARM, two miles from Gettysburg, 240 Acres, with large BRICK HOUSE, large Bank Barn, all in good condition. Price $50 per acre.

No. 6, A FARM, 170 Acres, four miles from Gettysburg, on Public road, comfortable FARM BUILDINGS, red land, ½ limed.—Price $5,000 half cash.

No. 7, An excellent FRUIT FARM, ten miles north of Gettysburg, on public road, about 80 Acres good land, with comfortable Buildings. Price $3,500.

NO. 8, A GOOD RED LAND FARM, 150 Acres, comfortable HOUSE and all needed Outbuildings, and Barn, Land limed and in good order, good grass farm, near Baltimore Turnpike, 7 miles from Gettysburg, 3 miles from Littlestown. Price $6,500.

NO. 9, A TRACT OF GRANITE LAND, three miles from Gettysburg, on York pike, 22 Acres, good HOUSE and STABLE, a good stand for store or Mechanic. Price $2,500.

NO. 10, A VERY GOOD FARM, two miles west of Gettysburg, on public road, 224 Acres, well limed and in good condition, good Buildings, Weatherboarded HOUSE, large Bank Barn, plenty fruit, good location. Price $50 per acre; or will sell 184 Acres with buildings at same.

NO. 11, A VERY GOOD STOCK FARM, two miles east of Gettysburg, on York pike, 160 Acres, or will sell 110 Acres, about ½ limed, a good FRAME HOUSE, two Barns, well watered. Price $60 per acre—terms easy.

NO. 12, A VERY VALUABLE FARM, 254 Acres, of which 100 acres heavy Timber, Oak, Hickory and Walnut, five miles west of Gettysburg, on public road, two sets of Buildings, will sell ½ or the whole, excellent fruit farm, good land, red gravel. Price $45 per acre.

NO. 13, A GOOD FARM, 130 Acres, 7 miles from Gettysburg, on Harrisburg road, good FRAME HOUSE and Barn, all kinds of fruit.—Price $3,900.

NO. 14, A FIRST-CLASS RED LAND FARM, 160 Acres, or will sell 100 Acres; 2 miles from Gettysburg, on Harrisburg road; good Weatherboarded HOUSE, Bank Barn, abundant fruit, Land limed and in good order.

Also, several other Farms and Town Property. Also, Western lands and Town Property, to exchange for Adams County Farms.

R. G. McCREARY,
Attorney for the Owners,
Gettysburg, Pa.

May 27.-tf

FOR SALE,

The Mansion House and Farm

Formerly the residence of Dr. Baugher, near Gettysburg, containing 27 acres of Land in good condition, ⅔ of the land being inside the Borough limits. Is an excellent truck farm. The House is large, convenient and comfortable. A variety of Fruit, never-failing water, &c. For terms, enquire of Mr. George Arnold, Cashier of 1st National Bank, Gettysburg.

Dec. 7, 1870.—tf

Forwarding Houses.

NEW FIRM.

BIGHAM & BROTHER.

FORWARDING AND COMMISSION HOUSE,

GETTYSBURG, PA.

THE undersigned, having entered into partnership under the firm of BIGHAM & BROTHER, will carry on the Forwarding and Commission business, at the old stand, on the corner of Washington and Railroad streets, and devote to it their entire time and attention. The HIGHEST MARKET PRICE will be paid at all times for Grain and Produce.

☞ A regular line of Freight Cars will leave our Warehouse every *TUESDAY NOON*, for Baltimore and Philadelphia, and accommodation trains will be run as occasion may require. By this arrangement we are prepared to convey Freight at all times to and from these cities. All business of this kind entrusted to us, will be promptly attended to. Our cars run to the Warehouse of Stevenson & Sons, 165 North Howard street, Baltimore, and to Burk's Warehouse, 812 Market street, Philadelphia.

We will also keep constantly on hand the best

Groceries of all kinds,

Coffee, Sugar, Teas, Spices, Fish, Salt, Syrups, Oils, Tobacco, Bacon, Lard, &c., which will be sold at lowest cash rates.

WM. M. BIGHAM,
JAMES BIGHAM.

Aug. 12, 1870.—tf

ROBERT M'CURDY,

DEALER IN

FLOUR, GRAIN, GROCERIES, &c.

GETTYSBURG, PA.

THE undersigned is paying at his Warehouse in Carlisle street adjoining Buehler's Hall, the highest prices for

Flour, Wheat, Rye, Corn, Oats, Buckwheat, Clover and Timothy-Seeds, Potatoes, &c.

and invites producers to give him a call before selling. He has constantly on hand for sale,

A LARGE SUPPLY OF GROCERIES

Molasses, Syrups, Coffees, Sugars, &c., with Salt Fish, Oils, Tar, Soaps, Bacon and Lard, Tobaccos, &c. Also, the best brands of FLOUR, with Feed of all kinds. He likewise has

SEVERAL VALUABLE FERTILIZERS,

Soluble Pacific Guano, Rhodes' Phosphate and Mexican Guano.

☞ Whilst he pays the highest market prices for all he buys, he sells at the lowest living profits. He asks a share of public patronage, resolved to give satisfaction in every case.

ROBERT McCURDY.

July 23, 1869.—tf

LOOK HERE!

THE undersigned has leased the Ware-house at the corner of Stratton street and the Railroad, Gettysburg, Pa. and will carry on the

Grain & Produce Business

in all its branches. The highest prices will always be paid for Wheat, Rye, Corn, Oats, Clover and Timothy Seeds, Flaxseed, Sumac, Hay and Straw, Dried Fruit, Nuts, Soap, Hams, Shoulders and Sides, Potatoes, with everything else in the country produce line.

GROCERIES

OF ALL KINDS

constantly for sale, Coffees, Sugars, Molasses, Syrups, Teas, Spices, Salt, Cheese, Vinegar, Soda, Mustard, Starch, Brooms, Buckets, Blacking, Soap, &c.; also, Coal Oil, Fish Oil, Tar, &c. FISH of all kinds; Spikes and Nails; Smoking and Chewing Tobaccos.

He is always able to supply a first-rate article of Flour, with the different kinds of Feed.

Also, Ground Plaster, with Guanos and other fertilizers. COAL, by the bushel, ton or car load.

He will also run a

Line of Freight Cars

to No. 165 North Howard street, BALTIMORE, and No. 811 Market street, PHILADELPHIA.—All goods sent to either place will be received and forwarded promptly. All goods should be marked "CRESS' CAR."

April 2, 1868.—tf JOHN CRESS.

JOSEPH WIBLE. J. E. WIBLE.

Joseph Wible & Son,

PRODUCE DEALERS,

South-east cor. of Railroad and Washington sts.,

GETTYSBURG, PA.

HIGHEST cash price paid for all kinds of Grain, Hay, Straw and Country Produce generally. Constantly on hand for sale all kinds of

GROCERIES,

The best brands of FERTILIZERS constantly on hand, or secured at short notice.

April 22, 1870.—tf

STAGE OFFICE.

KEYSTONE HOUSE.

THE Keystone House, Chambersburg street, has been selected as the Gettysburg office for the CHAMBERSBURG and EMMITTSBURG STAGE LINES. Stage for Chambersburg leaves daily at 1 o'clock, P. M., and for Emmittsburg daily at the same hour. Fare received at the Hotel and passengers called for at any place in town.

The Keystone House runs a first-class HACK to and from the Depot FREE. Hack to hire.

W. E. MYERS.

Gettysburg, Sept. 9, 1870.—6m

BLANK DEEDS—Common, Executor, Administrator, Assignee and Trustee,—Mortgages Summons, Warrants, Informations, Subpœnas Notes, Amicable Actions, and all other kinds of blanks, always on hand.

The Star and Sentinel.

Friday Morning, Jan. 13, 1871.

PAINTS FOR FARM BUILDINGS.

The following is from the *Ordnance Manual* of the United States Army:

Brainard's Paint.—Dissolve 10 lbs. of shellac in 10 gallons of boiling water, adding 30 ozs. of saleratus. Mix this solution with an equal quantity of paint prepared in the usual manner. This paint is economical and durable.

I have tried it on my stable (on undressed boards), and the action of the weather is as yet, after a year, but slightly perceptible.

Yellow Wash for Buildings.—Dissolve 1 lb. of copperas in 8 gallons of water; let it stand 24 hours, stirring it two or three times from the bottom; use this for slacking the lime and thinning it to the consistency of ordinary whitewash. Add hydraulic cement equal in quantity to the lime used, and clean sand ½ gallon to 15 gallons of wash. Stir it frequently to prevent the sand from settling.

The walls should be first well cleaned of dust and thoroughly wet from the nose of a watering pot, and the wash applied (in the usual way) immediately after, beginning at the top, lying on the coat horizontally and finishing it vertically.

Before leaving the work at any time, finish the course to a joint in the wall, to prevent making a mark in the color where the two courses join. This wash has been known to last fifteen years without requiring renewal.

For a *gray or stone color*, add lampblack previously deadened with whisky.

MEASUREMENT OF HAY.—10 cubic yards of meadow hay weigh a ton. When the hay is taken out of an old, or the lower part of a large stack, 8 or 9 cubic yards will make a ton. 10 or 12 cubic yards of clover when dry will make a ton. Hay stored in barns requires from 300 to 400 cubic feet to make a ton; if it be of medium coarsenes, greater or less quantity varying from 400 to 500 solid feet, according to its quality.

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TO THE

WORKING CLASS.

MALE OR FEMALE.—We are prepared to furnish all classes with Constant Employment, at home, the whole or part of the time. Business new, respectable and very profitable. Persons of either sex easily earn from $3 to $5 per evening, and a much larger amount by devoting their whole time to the business. Boys and girls earn nearly as much as men or women. Any one sending for our Full Instructions is certain to make money fast. That you must test the business, we will send Free by mail, our FULL INSTRUCTIONS HOW TO COMMENCE, also a Valuable Sample Package of Goods. Those already started are making $50 per week devoting 4 to 5 hours a day. NO CAPITAL NEEDED to start business. It is adapted for all localities. If you want permanent employment, and large returns, send or Address to M. YOUNG & CO., 16 Fulton St., New York. Dec. 9, 1870.—3m*

WEDDING CARDS, Business Cards, Visiting Cards, Tickets, Tags, &c., &c., printed with neatness, cheapness and dispatch.

Railroad Time Tables.

Gettysburg Railroad.

TIME TABLE.

TRAINS now run on the Gettysburg Railroad as follows:

FIRST TRAIN leaves Gettysburg at 8.10 A. M., Granite 8.22, Gulden's 8.25, New Oxford 8.38, arrive at Hanover at 9, and leave at 9.10, arrive at Hanover Junction at 10 A. M., arrive at Baltimore at 12.30 P. M., York 11.45 A. M., Harrisburg 1.10 P. M.

SECOND TRAIN leaves Gettysburg at 1 P. M., Granite 1.12, Gulden's 1.15, New Oxford 1.30, Hanover 1.55, arrives at Hanover Junction at 2.40, Baltimore 6.15, York 3.10, Harrisburg 4.25.

FIRST TRAIN leaves Baltimore at 10.40 P. M., Harrisburg 5.35 A. M., York 6.50, Hanover Junction 7.20, Hanover 9, New Oxford 9.40, arrive at Gettysburg at 10.30.

SECOND TRAIN leaves Baltimore at 8.30 A. M., Harrisburg 8 A. M., York 9.30, Hanover Junction 11.15, Hanover 11.55, New Oxford 12.08, Gulden's 12.20, Granite 12.23, arrives at Gettysburg 12.40 P. M.

THIRD TRAIN leaves Baltimore at 12.40 P. M., Harrisburg 1.27 P. M. York 3, Hanover Junction 3.40 Hanover 4.25, New Oxford 4.40, Gulden's 4.53, Granite 4.56, arrives at Gettysburg at 5.10.

R. McCURDY, Sup't.

Dec. 9, 1870.—tf

Northern Central Railway.

WINTER SCHEDULE.

ON and after Dec. 4th, 1870, Trains will leave Hanover Junction as follows:

LEAVE NORTHWARD.

12.19 a. m.—Daily for Elmira, Buffalo, &c.

11.10 a. m.—Daily for Williamsport, daily (except Sundays) for Elmira, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls and Erie and the West.

2.44 p. m.—Daily (except Sundays) for Williamsport and Erie.

6.05 p. m.—Daily (except Sundays) for York.

10.03 p. m.—Daily (except Sundays) for Harrisburg and the West.

LEAVE SOUTHWARD.

7.15 a. m.—Daily stopping at Parkton only.

7.52 a. m.—Daily (except Sundays) stopping at all Stations.

10.04 a. m.—Daily (except Sundays) stopping at all Stations.

12.25 p. m.—Daily stopping at Parkton only.

1.11 p. m.—Daily (except Sunday) stopping at Parkton.

3.36 p. m. Daily (except Sundays) stopping at all Stations.

EDW. S. YOUNG, *Pass. Agent*, Baltimore, Md.

ALFRED R. FISKE, *General Superintendent*, Harrisburg, Pa

Dec. 4, 1870.—tf

READING RAILROAD.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT,

MONDAY, NOV. 21st, 1870.

Great trunk line from the North and Northwest for Philadelphia, New York, Reading, Pottsville, Tamaqua, Ashland, Shamokin, Lebanon, Allentown, Easton, Ephrata, Litiz, Lancaster, Columbia, &c.

Trains leave Harrisburg for New York, as follows: At 3.10, 8.10, 10.50 a. m., and 2.50 p. m., connecting with similar Trains on Pennsylvania Railroad, and arriving at New York at 10.10 a. m., 3.50, 5.50 and 10.00 p. m., respectively.—Sleeping Cars accompany the 3.10 and a. m., Train without change.

Returning: leave New York at 9.00 a. m., 12.00 noon and 5.00 p. m., Philadelphia at 8.15 a. m., and 3.30 p. m. Sleeping Cars accompany the 5.00 p. m. train from New York without change.

Leave Harrisburg for Reading, Pottsville, Tamqua, Minersville, Ashland, Shamokin, Allentown and Philadelphia at 8.10 a. m., and 2.50 and 4.05 p. m., stopping at Lebanon and principal way Stations; 4.05 p. m., train connecting for Philadelphia, Pottsville and Columbia only. For Pottsville, Schuylkill Haven and Auburn, via Schuylkill and Susquehanna Rail Road, leave Harrisburg at 3.40 p. m.

East Pennsylvania Railroad trains leave Reading for Allentown, Easton and New York at 5.00 10.30, 12.45 noon and 4.45 p. m. Returning, leave New York at 9.00 a. m., 12.00 noon and 5.00 p. m., and Allentown at 7.20 a. m., 12.25 noon, 2.55, 4.20 and 8.45 p. m.

Way Passenger Train leaves Philadelphia at 7.30 a. m., connecting with similar train on East Penn'a Railroad, returning from Reading at 6.20 p. m., stopping at all Stations.

Leave Pottsville at 9.00 a. m., and 3.10 p. m., Herndon at 10.15 a. m., Shamokin at 5.40 and 11.20 a. m., Ashland at 7.05 a. m., and 12.50 noon, Mahanoy City at 7.51 a. m., and 1.35 p. m., Tamaqua at 8.33 a. m., and 2.40 p. m., for Philadelphia, New York, Reading, Harrisburg, &c.

Leave Pottsville, via Schuylkill and Susquehanna Railroad at 8.15 a. m., for Harrisburg, and 12.05 noon, for Pine Grove and Tremont.

Reading Accommodation Train leaves Pottsville at 5.40 a. m., passes Reading at 7.30 a. m., arriving at Philadelphia at 10.20 a. m. Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 4.45 p. m., passes Reading at 7.25 p. m., arriving at Pottsville at 9.10 p. m.

Pottstown Accommodation Train, leaves Pottstown at 7.00 a. m., returning, leaves Philadelphia at 4.00 p. m.

Columbia Railroad Trains leave Reading at 7.20 a. m., and 6.15 p. m. for Ephrata, Litiz, Lancaster, Columbia, &c.

Perkiomen Railroad Trains leave Perkiomen Junction at 7.45, 9.05 a. m., 3.00 and 5.30 p. m.; returning, leave Schwenksville at 7.00, 8.20 a. m., 12.50 noon, and 4.30 p. m., connecting with similar trains on Reading Railroad.

Colebrookdale Railroad Trains leave Pottstown at 9.40 a. m., and 6.20 p. m., returning leave Mount Pleasant at 7.00 and 11.25 a. m., connecting with similar trains on Reading Railroad.

Chester Valley Railroad Trains leave Bridgeport at 8.30 a. m., 2.05 and 5.02 p. m., returning, leave Downington at 6.55 a. m., 12.45 noon and 5.15 p. m. connecting with similar trains on Reading Railroad.

On Sundays: leave New York at 5.00 p. m., Philadelphia at 8.00 a. m. and 3.15 p. m., (the 8.00 a. m. Train running only to Reading,) leave Pottsville at 8.00 a. m., Harrisburg at 3.10 a. m., and 4.05 p. m.; leave Allentown at 8.45 p. m.; leave Reading at 7.15 a. m., and 10.05 p. m., for Harrisburg, at 5.00 a. m. for New York, and at 9.40 a. m. and 4.25 p. m. for Philadelphia.

Commutation, Mileage, Season, School and Excursion Tickets, to and from all points, at reduced Rates.

Baggage checked through; 100 pounds allowed each Passenger.

G. A. NICOLLS, General Superintendent.

Reading, Pa., Dec. 2, 1870.

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DANIEL CASHMAN. HENRY OVERDEER.

NEW FIRM.

COAL AND LIME!

THE undersigned have entered into partnership, and under the firm of CASHMAN & OVERDEER and will carry on the

Lime Burning Business,

at the old stand—the Gettysburg Lime Kilns, on the corner of Railroad and Stratton streets.—Farmers and others can rely on getting the best of Lime at all times, and at lowest market rates.

C O A L,

at lowest prices.

Lime and Coal delivered anywhere in Gettysburg.

DANIEL CASHMAN, HENRY OVERDEER.

Oct. 28, 1870.—tf

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Oct. 28, 1870.—3m

Farming Implements, &c.

DODGE'S PATENT

REAPER AND MOWER

AND SELF RAKER.

THIS machine has met with the most complete success. In every section where it has been introduced, it has taken precedence over those machines which have heretofore ranked as first-class. It is a perfect Self-Raker and a superior Mower.

A careful examination will convince any one of its superior merits over all others, in simplicity, strength and durability. As a Self-raking Reaper it has no equal to *our knowledge*.

The Dodge rake is attached to no other machine in the United States, except to this machine.—Built by the DODGE & STEVENSON Manufacturing Co., Auburn, New York.

READ THE NOTICE OF THE COMPANY TO OUR AGENTS:

Having been informed that certain manufacturers in Ohio and elsewhere are building Reapers, with DODGE'S SELF-RAKE attached, we ask you to furnish us the names of all persons vending or purchasing such machines, as we have never licensed any person or persons to manufacture said SELF-RAKE, or any part thereof, and will prosecute to the full extent of the law all persons manufacturing, selling or using said Self-rake except of our own manufacture.

JOHN A. DODGE, President.

We have that confidence in this machine that we are willing to let those wanting a machine test it with any other machine they may wish, and keep the one that gives the most satisfaction.

Farmers wanting Droppers attached can be accommodated.

For the benefit of those wanting machines we should refer them to a few of those to whom we have sold, viz:

Henry Culp	Peter Mackley,
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John Hockersmith,	James Mickley,
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On Hand a few Second Hand Reapers.

Also, WIRE-TOOTH HAY RAKERS, of different make, amongst which is the Brandt Rake. A few PLOUGHS of different kinds, Thresher and Separator one of the best and cheapest ever offered in the county. HARRISBURG FANNING MILL and Farm Implements generally.

Persons wishing to examine machines will find them at the warehouse of JOSEPH WIBLE & SON, Gettysburg, Pa., or at the residence of the subscriber, 2 miles from Gettysburg, on the Harrisburg road.

EXTRAS CONSTANTLY ON HAND in case of breakage. Persons wanting Circulars will address the subscriber, Gettysburg, Pa.

WM. WIBLE, Agent.

May 27, 1870.—tf

Watches and Jewelry.

WATCHES & JEWELRY.

WM. P. M'CARTNEY wishes to inform his customers and the public generally, that having purchased the interest of his partner, (L. V. B. Soper,) in the Watch and Jewelry Store on Baltimore street, Gettysburg, he will spare no effort to give satisfaction to all.

He has just returned from the city with a splendid assortment of

GOLD and SILVER AMERICAN and SWISS WATCHES, JEWELRY, SILVER TEA and TABLE SPOONS, FORKS, GOLD, SILVER and STEEL FRAME SPECTACLES; also, CLOCKS of the best Manufacture, MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS, VIOLIN & GUITAR STRINGS, SCREWS and BRIDGES.

Watch and Clock work warranted for one year. Jewelry repairing executed in a neat and workmanlike manner. [Sept. 10, 1869—tf

CLOCKS, WATCHES

AND

JEWELRY.

A. R. FEISTEL

Has removed his shop to York street, opposite the Globe Inn, Gettysburg, where he has constantly on hand a fine assortment of

CLOCKS, WATCHES, JEWELRY AND SILVER-PLATED WARE.

Old Silver taken in exchange. All kinds of REPAIRING done, and charges moderate. All work warranted to give satisfaction.

Nov. 25, 1870.—tf

Notice to the Public!

THE undersigned is running a Line of Stages from Hagerstown to Gettysburg, leaving former place on Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 7 o'clock, A. M., passing by Leitersburg, Waynesboro', Monterey and Clermont ... Fountain Dale and Fairfield arriving at Gettysburg at half past four o'clock and returning from Gettysburg on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday arriving at Hagerstown in ... connection with the ... train for Baltimore. ANNA WAREN.

May ...—tf

Medical.

MANHOOD

IN THE YOUNG AND RISING GENERATION!

The vegetative powers of life are strong, but in a few years how often the pallid hue, the lack-lustre eye and emaciated form, and the impossibility of application to mental effort, show its baneful influence. It soon becomes evident to the observer that some depressing influence is checking the development of the body. Consumption is talked of, and perhaps the youth is removed from school and sent into the country. This is one of the worst movements. Removed from ordinary diversions of the ever-changing scene of the city, the powers of the body, too much enfeebled to give zest to healthful and rural exercise, thoughts are turned inwards upon themselves.

If the patient be a female, the approach of the menses is looked for with anxiety, as the first symptom in which Nature is to show her saving power in diffusing the circulation and visiting the cheek with the bloom of health. Alas! increase of appetite has grown by what it fed on; the energies of the system are prostrated, and the whole economy is deranged. The beautiful and wonderful period in which body and mind undergo so fascinating a change from child to woman, is looked for in vain: the parent's heart bleeds in anxiety, and fancies the grave but waiting for its victim.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU, for Weakness arising from excesses or early indiscretion, attended with the following symptoms: Indisposition to Exertion, Loss of Power, Loss of Memory, Difficulty of Breathing, General Weakness, Horror of Death, Night Sweats, Cold Feet, Wakefulness, Dimness of Vision, Langour, Universal Lassitude of the Muscular System, Often Enormous Appetite with Dyspeptic Symptoms, Hot Hands, Flushing of the Body, Dryness of the Skin, Pallid Countenance and Eruptions on the Face, Pain in the Back, Heaviness of the Eyelids, Frequently Black Spots Flying before the Eyes, with Temporary Suffusion and Loss of Sight, Want of Attention, Great Mobility, Restlessness, with Horror of Society. Nothing is more desirable to such patients than Solitude, and nothing they more dread, for Fear of Themselves; no Repose of Manner, no Earnestness, no Speculation, but a hurried Transition from one question to another.

These symptoms, if allowed to go on—which this Medicine invariably removes—soon follow Loss of Power, Fatuity, and Epileptic Fits, in one of which the patient may expire.

During the Superintendence of Dr. Wilson at the Bloomingdale Asylum, this sad result occurred to two patients; reason had for a time left them, and both died of epilepsy. They were of both sexes, and about twenty years of age.

Who can say that these excesses are not frequently followed by those direful diseases Insanity and Consumption? The records of the Insane Asylums, and the melancholy deaths by Consumption, bear ample witness to the truth of these assertions. In Lunatic Asylums the most melancholy exhibition appears. The countenance is actually sudden and quite destitute—neither Mirth or Grief ever visits it. Should a sound of the voice occur, it is rarely articulate.

"With woeful measures wan Despair
Low sullen sounds their grief beguiled."

Whilst we regret the existence of the above diseases and symptoms, we are prepared to offer an invaluable gift of Chemistry for the removal of the consequences. HELMBOLD'S HIGHLY CONCENTRATED FLUID EXTRACT OF BUCHU. There is no tonic like it. It is an anchor of hope to the surgeon and patient, and this is a testimony of all who have used or prescribed it.

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July 29 1870.—1y

Medical.

A Great Medical Discovery

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Hundreds of thousands bear testimony to their Wonderful Curative Effects.

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FANCY DRINK,

Made of Poor Rum, Whiskey, Proof Spirits and Refuse Liquors doctored, spiced and sweetened to please the taste, called "Tonics," "Appetizers," "Restorers," &c., that lead the tippler on to drunkenness and ruin, but are a true Medicine, made from the Native Roots and Herbs of California, free from all Alcoholic Stimulants. They are the GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER and a LIFE GIVING PRINCIPLE, a perfect Renovator and Invigorator of the System, carrying off all the poisonous matter and restoring the blood to a healthy condition. No person can take these Bitters according to direction and remain long unwell, provided the bones are not destroyed by mineral poison or other means and the vital organs wasted beyond the point of repair.

For Inflammatory and Chronic Rheumatism and Gout, Dyspepsia or Indigestion, Billious, Remittent and Intermittent Fevers, Diseases of the Blood, Liver, Kidneys, and Bladder, these Bitters have been most successful. Such Diseases are caused by Vitiated Blood, which is generally produced by derangement of the Digestive Organs.

DYSPEPSIA OR INDIGESTION, Headache, Pain in the Shoulders, Coughs, Tightness of the Chest, Dizziness, Sour Eructations of the Stomach, Bad taste in the Mouth, Billious Attacks, Palpitation of the Heart, Inflammation of the Lungs, Pain in the regions of the Kidneys and a hundred other painful symptoms, are the offsprings of Dyspepsia.

BILIOUS, REMITTENT and INTERMITTENT FEVER which are so prevalent in the valleys of our great Rivers throughout the United States, especially those of the Mississippi, Missouri, Illinois, Tennessee, Cumberland, Arkansas, Red, Colorado, Brazos, Pearl, Alabama, Mobile, Savannah, Roanoke, James, and many others with their vast tributaries, during the Summer and Autumn and remarkably so during the seasons of unusual heat and dryness, are invariably accompanied by extensive derangements of the stomach and liver, and other abdominal viscera. There are always more or less obstructions of the liver, a weakness and irritable state of the stomach, and great torpor of the bowels, being clogged up with vitiated accumulations. In their treatment, a purgative, exerting a powerful influence upon these various organs, is essentially necessary. There is no cathartic for the purpose equal to Dr. J. WALKER'S Vinegar Bitters, as they will speedily remove the dark colored viscid matter with which the Bowels are loaded, at the same time stimulating the secretions of the liver, and generally restoring the healthy functions of the digestive organs. The universal popularity of this valuable remedy in regions subject to miasmatic influences, is sufficient evidence of its power as a remedy in such cases.

FOR SKIN DISEASES, Eruptions, Tetter, Salt Rheum, Blotches, Spots, Pimples, Pustules, Boils, Carbuncles, Ring-Worms, Scald-Head, Sore Eyes, Erysipelas, Itch, Scurfs, Discolorations of the Skin, Humors and Diseases of the Skin, of whatever name or nature, are literally dug up and carried out of the system in a short time by the use of these Bitters. One bottle in such cases will convince the most incredulous of their curative effect.

Cleanse the Vitiated Blood whenever you find its impurities bursting through the skin in Pimples, Eruptions or Sores; cleanse it when you find it obstructed and sluggish in the veins; cleanse it when it is foul, and your feelings will tell you when. Keep the blood pure and the health of the system will follow.

PIN, TAPE and other WORMS, lurking in the system of so many thousands, are effectually destroyed and removed. For full directions, read carefully the circular around each bottle, printed in four languages—English, German, French and Spanish.

J. WALKER, Proprietor. R. H. McDONALD & CO., Druggists and Gen. Agents, San Francisco, Cal., and 32 and 34 Commerce Street, New York. SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS AND DEALERS.

Dec. 9, 1870.—1yte

DR. SCHENCK

ADVISES CONSUMPTIVES TO GO TO FLORIDA IN WINTER.

Having for the last thirty-five years devoted my whole time and attention to the study of lung diseases and consumption, I feel that I understand fully the course that ought to be pursued to restore a tolerably bad case of diseased lungs to healthy soundness. The first and most important step is for the patient to avoid taking cold, and the best of all places on this continent for this purpose in winter, is Florida, well down in the State, where the temperature is regular, and not subject to such variations as in more Northern latitudes. Palatka is a point I can recommend. A good hotel is kept there by Peterman. Last winter I saw several persons there whose lungs had been badly diseased, but who, under the healing influence of the climate and my medicine, were getting well.

One hundred miles further down the river is a point which I would prefer to Palatka, as the temperature is more even and the air dry and bracing. Mellonville and Enterprise are located there. I should give a decided preference to Mellonville. It is two miles from river or lake, and it seems almost impossible to take cold there.—The tables in Florida might be better, and patients complain at times but that is a good sign, as it indicates a return of appetite, and when this is the case they generally increase in flesh, and the lungs must heal.

Jacksonville, Hibernia, Green Cove, and many other places in various parts of Florida, can be safely recommended to consumptives in winter. My reasons for saying so are that patients are less liable to take cold there than here, there is a less even temperature, and it is not necessary to say that where a consumptive person exposes himself to frequent colds he is certain to die shortly. Therefore my advice is, go well down into the State out of the reach of prevailing east winds and fogs. Jacksonville, or almost any other of the localities I have named, will benefit those who are troubled with a torpid liver, a disordered stomach, deranged bowels, sore throat or cough, but for those whose lungs are diseased a more southern point is earnestly recommended.

For fifteen years prior to 1869, I was professionally in New York, Boston, Baltimore and Philadelphia every week, where I saw and examined on an average five hundred patients a week. A practice so extensive, embracing every possible phase of lung disease, has enabled me to understand the disease fully, and hence, my caution in regard to taking cold. A person may take vast quantities of "Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup, Seaweed Tonic and Mandrake Pills," and yet die if he does not avoid taking cold.

In Florida, nearly everybody is using Schenck's Mandrake Pills, for the climate is more likely to produce bilious habits than more northern latitudes. It is a well established fact that natives of Florida rarely die of consumption, especially those of the southern part. On the other hand, in New England, one-third, at least, of the population die of this terrible disease. In the Middle States it does not prevail so largely, still there are many thousands of cases there. What a vast percentage of life would be saved if consumptives were as easily alarmed in regard to taking fresh cold as they are about scarlet fever, small pox, &c. But they are not. They take what they term a little cold, which they are credulous enough to believe will wear off in a few days.—They pay no attention to it, and hence it lays the foundation for another and another still, until the lungs are diseased beyond all hope for cure.

My advice to persons whose lungs are affected even slightly is, to lay a stock of Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup, Schenck's Seaweed Tonic and Schenck's Mandrake Pills and go to Florida. I recommend these particular medicines because I am thoroughly acquainted with their action. I know that where they are used in strict accordance with my directions they will do the work that is required. This accomplished, nature will do the rest. The physician who prescribes for cold, cough or night-sweats, and then advises the patient to walk or ride out every day, will be sure to have a corpse on his hands before long.

My plan is to give my three medicines, in accordance with the printed directions, except in some cases where a freer use of the Mandrake Pills is necessary. My object is to give tone to the stomach—to get up a good appetite. It is always a good sign when a patient begins to grow hungry. I have hopes of such. With a relish for food and the gratification of that relish comes good blood, and with it more flesh, which is closely followed by a healing of the lungs. Then the cough loosens and abates, the creeping chills and clammy night-sweats no longer prostrate and annoy, and the patient gets well, provided he avoids taking cold.

Now there are many consumptives who have not the means to go to Florida. The question may be asked, is there no hope for such? Certainly there is. My advice to such is, and ever has been, to stay in a warm room during the winter, with a temperature of about seventy degrees, which should be kept regularly at that point, by means of a thermometer. Let such a patient take his exercise within the limits of the room by walking up and down as much as his strength will permit, in order to keep up a healthy circulation of the blood. I have cured thousands by this system, and can do so again. Consumption is as easily cured as any other disease if it is taken in time, and the proper kind of treatment is pursued. The fact stands undisputed on record that Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup, Mandrake Pills, and Seaweed Tonic have cured very many of what seemed to be hopeless cases of consumption. Go where you will, you will be almost certain to find some poor consumptive who has been rescued from the very jaws of death by their use.

So far as the Mandrake Pills are concerned, everybody should keep a supply of them on hand. They act on the liver better than calomel, and leave none of its hurtful effects behind. In fact they are excellent in all cases where a purgative medicine is required. If you have partaken too freely of fruit and diarrhœa ensues, a dose of the Mandrakes will cure you. If you are subject to sick headache, take a dose of the Mandrakes and they will relieve you in two hours. If you would obviate the effect of a change of water, or the too free indulgence in fruit, take one of the Mandrakes every night or every other night, and you may then drink water and eat watermelons, pears, apples, plums, peaches or corn, without the risk of being made sick by them. They will protect those who live in damp situations against chills and fevers. Try them. They are perfectly harmless. They can do you good only.

I have abandoned my professional visits to Boston and New York, but continue to see patients at my office, No. 15 N. SIXTH Street, Philadelphia, every Saturday, from 9 A. M., to 3 P. M.—Those who wish a thorough examination with the Respirometer will be charged five dollars. The Respirometer declares the exact condition of the lungs, and patients can readily learn whether they are curable or not. But I desire it distinctly understood that the value of my medicine depends entirely upon their being taken strictly according to directions.

In conclusion, I will say that when persons take my medicines and their systems are brought into a healthy condition thereby, they are not so liable to take cold, yet no one with diseased lungs can bear a sudden change of atmosphere without the liability of greater or less irritation of the bronchial tubes.

Full directions in all languages accompany my medicines, so explicit and clear that any one can use them without consulting me, and can be bought from any druggist.

J. H. SCHENCK, M. D., No. 15 N. SIXTH Street, Philadelphia.

June 10, 1870.—1y

COUGHS, INFLUENZA,

Sore Throat, Colds, Whooping-Cough, Liver Complaint, Bronchitis, Asthma, Bleeding of the Lungs, and every affection of the Throat, Lungs and Chest, are speedily and permanently cured by the use of

WISTAR'S BALSAM OF

WILD CHERRY.

This well known preparation does not dry up a cough and leave the cause behind, as is the case of most medicines, but it loosens and cleanses the Lungs and allays irritation, thus removing the cause of complaint.

CONSUMPTION CAN BE CURED by a timely resort to this standard remedy, as is proved by hundreds of testimonials received by the proprietors.

Prepared by SETH W. FOWLE & SON, Boston, and sold by dealers generally.

April 1, 1870—1ynom

Medical.

YOUNT'S COMPOUND

FOR THE CURE OF

PUTRID SORE THROAT, INFLUENZA, or any other Inflammatory or inward disease of the Throat if not of too long standing. Also, *SCARLET FEVER*. This medicine has been tried in

THOUSANDS OF CASES,

in different parts of the country, and has never been known to fail if taken in time and according to directions. It is warranted to cure. Give it a trial and it will speak for itself. Every household should provide themselves with a box of this medicine and keep it on hand. The cures that it has effected are truly marvelous.

Prepared and sold by ISRAEL YOUNT & Co., Gettysburg, Pa., or by their authorized agents.—For sale at nearly all the Stores in Adams county.

ISRAEL YOUNT & CO.

May 29, 1867.—tf

PIMPLES.

I THE undersigned will cheerfully mail (free) to all who wish it, the Recipe and full directions for preparing and using a simple and beautiful Vegetable Balm, that will immediately remove Tan, Freckles, Pimples, Blotches, and all eruptions and impurities of the Skin, leaving the same soft, clear, smooth, and beautiful.

He will also send (free) instructions for producing, by very simple means, a luxuriant growth of hair on a bald head or smooth face.

The above can be obtained by return mail, by addressing THOS. F. CHAPMAN, Chemist, P.O. Box 5228. 197 Broadway, New York.

Nov. 4—3m

Books, Drugs, Medicines.

69. JUNE 69.

A FULL ASSORTMENT OF

Drugs & Family Medicines

PATENT MEDICINES,

Liquors and Wines for Medical Purposes, Pure Spices and Flavoring Extracts, Dyes and Dye Stuffs, Soaps, Perfumes and Toilet Goods, Inks, Writing Fluids and Stationery, Physician's Prescriptions and Family recipes accurately put up. Physicians and country Merchants supplied at REDUCED RATES.

Forney's Horse Powder

the best and cheapest for Horses, Cattle and Swine. Other Horse Powders of approved makes.

HUBER'S

Baltimore Street, Gettysburg, Penn'a.

June 11, 1869.—tf

DR. JAMES CRESS

DRUGGIST.

Store in Brant's Building, Baltimore Street.,

LITTLESTOWN.

HAVING opened a new DRUG STORE and fitted it up in the best style, I offer my stock of pure and fresh Drugs to the citizens of Littlestown and vicinity at the lowest market rates, consisting in part of

Drugs and Family Medicines, pure Liquors for Medicinal Purposes, Patent Medicines, Horse Powders.

Pure Spices, Dyes and Dye Stuffs, Perfumery, Toilet Soaps and Fancy articles. A full assortment of Brushes, Stationery of all kinds, Cigars Tobacco and Snuff.

Moore's Electro-Magnetic Soap will with hard and soft water, cold or warm. Clothes washed with this Soap are made beautifully white without boiling or blueing. This is the best Soap in use. Try it. It is warranted not to injure the hands or fabric.

JAMES CRESS.

Littlestown, May 13.—1y

A. D. BUEHLER,

DRUG & BOOK STORE,

GETTYSBURG, PA.

DRUGS,

MEDICINES,

PATENT MEDICINES,

BOOKS,

STATIONERY,

PERFUMERY,

TOILET ARTICLES,

GOLD PENS,

&c., &c., &c.

Chambersburg Street, near Diamond.

Country Merchants supplied at City wholesale rates. [Feb. 25, 1870.—tf

Marble Yards.

W. N. MILLER'S

MARBLE WORKS,

Cor. of Baltimore and East Middle sts.,

GETTYSBURG, PA.

Every Description of Work executed in the finest style of the Art.

ALL KINDS OF

CAST, WROUGHT AND WIRE

RAILINGS,

FURNISHED ON THE SHORTEST NOTICE.

June 17, 1870.—tf

GETTYSBURG

MARBLE WORKS.

MEALS & BROTHER,

East York Street, second Square, Gettysburg, Pa.

Where they are prepared to furnish all kinds of Work in their line, such as

Monuments, Head-Stones,

TOMBS, MANTLES, &c.,

at the shortest notice—cheap as the cheapest.

Give us a call. Produce taken in exchange.

May 27.—1869, tf

Life and Fire Insurance.

ADAMS COUNTY

MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Incorporated, March 18, 1851.

OFFICERS.

President—George Swope.
Vice-President—Samuel R. Russell.
Secretary—D. A. Buehler.
Treasurer—E. G. Fahnestock.
Executive Committee—Robert McCurdy, H. A. Picking, Jacob King.

Managers—George Swope, D. A. Buehler, R. McCurdy, S. R. Russell, E. G. Fahnestock, Gettysburg; Jacob King, Straban township; Frederick Diehl, Franklin; H. A. Picking, Straban; Abdiel F. Gitt, New Oxford; Wm. Ross White, Liberty; H. C. Peters, Petersburg, (Y. S.)

This Company is limited in its operations to the County of Adams. It has been in operation for more than 19 years, and in that period has made but one assessment, having paid losses by fire during that period amounting to over $20,000. Any person desiring an Insurance can apply to either of the managers.

The Executive Committee meets at the office of the Company, on the last Wednesday in every month, at 2 o'clock, P. M.

June 18, 1869.—tf

Groceries.

WM. J. MARTIN,

Wholesale and Retail dealer in

GROCERIES & LIQUORS.

A large lot of GROCERIES that I am selling Cheap for Cash.

CHOICE LIQUORS,

Old Rye Whiskey eight years old.

Very old French Brandy.

ALL OTHER KINDS OF LIQUORS.

A general assortment of BITTERS, among which are Mishler's Herb Bitters.

PURE LIQUORS for Medical purposes, at WM. J. MARTIN'S.

TABLE CUTLERY, Glass-ware, Queensware, &c., at WM. J. MARTIN'S.

April 30, 1869—tf

NEW GROCERY.

JESSE M. WALTER

HAS opened a new Grocery Store, adjoining his residence on York street, and will always keep on hand

PRIME GROCERIES

of all kinds—Coffee, Teas, Sugar, Syrup, Molasses, Fish, Salt, Pepper, Spices, &c. Also, Confections, Fruits, Nuts, Soaps, and Notions generally. He has now on hand a fine lot of HAMS for family use.

All of which will be sold at the lowest cash prices. Call and examine,

THE HIGHEST PRICE GIVEN FOR

BUTTER & EGGS.

Gettysburg, Sept. 30, 1870.—tf

NEW GROCERY.

HAVING purchased from Mr. AMOS ECKERT his Grocery establishment, on the Northwest corner of Centre Square, GETTYSBURG, PA., and laid in a new stock of Goods, I respectfully invite my friends and the public to give me a call. In addition to a large and varied stock of prime

Groceries, Notions, &c.,

I will keep constantly on hand the best quality of Queensware, Fire-Proof and Glassware, Fruits, Confections, &c., all of which will be sold at the lowest cash rates.

H. H. BEAMER.

June 24, 1870.—tf

WM. BOYER & SON,

DEALERS IN

GROCERIES, NOTIONS,

TOBACCOS,

Also Stone, Wooden and Willow-ware.

A general assortment of all Goods usually kept in A FAMILY GROCERY.

Dec. 4. 1867—tf

Carriages, Harness, &c.

D. McCREARY. J. F. McCREARY.

"BEST ALWAYS CHEAPEST."

The Best and Cheapest,

Saddles, Bridles, Collars

and HARNESS of all kinds, in the County, are always to be found at the old and well known stand, Baltimore st., opposite the Presbyterian Church.

(McCREARY'S.)

OUR RIDING and WAGON SADDLES, are the most substantially built and neatest.

OUR HARNESS, (plain and silver mounted,) are complete in every respect and warranted of the very best material and workmanship.

OUR UPPER LEATHER DRAFT COLLARS, can not be beat. They are the best FITTING and most durable.

OUR HEAVY DRAFT HARNESS, are made to order, as cheap as they can be made anywhere and in the most substantial manner.

RIDING BRIDLES, WHIPS, LASHES, DRAFT Hames, Fly-nets and everything. *None better or cheaper.*

OUR PRICES have been REDUCED to the lowest living standard. A liberal percentage for cash, off all bills amounting to $5 or more.

We work nothing but the best of stock and will warrant every article turned out to be in every respect as represented.

Thankful for past favors we invite attention to our present stock.

Give us a call and examine *prices and quality*.

D. McCREARY & SON.

Jan. 29, 1868—tf

BUGGIES AND CARRIAGES.

REMOVAL.

THE undersigned has removed his Carriage-making shop to the east end of Middle street, Gettysburg, Pa., where he will continue to build all kinds of work in his line, viz:

CARRIAGES, TROTTING & FALLING-TOP BUGGIES, JAGGER WAGONS, &C., &C.

His work is all put up of good material and by the best of mechanics, and cannot fail to give satisfaction. His prices are always reasonable. He solicits orders, confident that he can please.

REPAIRING promptly done, at moderate rates.

W. K. GALLAGHER.

July 1, 1868—1y

SAVE YOUR HORSES!

PATENT ELASTIC CORK

HORSE COLLARS.

THE undersigned has for sale these CELEBRATED COLLARS, manufactured by Haner & Berry, Philadelphia, which are now used by all the City Passenger Railroad Companies for the protection of their stock. They are lighter in weight, absorb no moisture, and do not heat. The Cork with which they are stuffed being very elastic, the Collar adjusts to the shape of the animal, and consequently does not chafe. Farmers, try them. Also,

HARNESS

of all kinds for sale and made to order. Call at my establishment on Carlisle street, Gettysburg, Pa., adjoining Passenger Depot.

May 20, 1870—tf JOHN CULP.

CARRIAGE-MAKING.

The war being over, the undersigned have resumed the

Carriage-Making Business,

at their old stand, in East Middle street, Gettysburg, where they are again prepared to put up work in the most fashionable, substantial, and superior manner. A lot of new and second-hand

CARRIAGES, BUGGIES, &C.,

on hand, which they will dispose of at the lowest prices, and all orders will be supplied as promptly and satisfactorily as possible.

REPAIRING

done with dispatch, and at cheapest rates.

A large lot of new and old HARNESS on hand for sale.

Thankful for the liberal patronage heretofore enjoyed by them, they solicit and will endeavor to deserve a large share the future.

May 29, 1867—tf DANNER & ZIEGLER.

FURNITURE.

Joseph Walton & Co.,

Cabinet-makers,

No. 413 Walnut St., Philadelphia.

OUR establishment is one of the oldest in Philadelphia, and from long experience and superior facilities we are prepared to furnish good work at reasonable prices.

We manufacture fine furniture, and also medium priced furniture of superior quality. A large stock of furniture always on hand. Goods made to order.

Counters, Desk Work and Office Furniture for Banks, Offices and Stores, made to order.

JOS. WALTON. J. W. LIPPINCOTT. SCOTT

Feb. 11 1870—1y

Book and Job Printing

OF ALL KINDS

Done with neatness, cheapness and dispatch at The Star and Sentinel Office.

Dry Goods, Notions, &c.

Fahnestock Brothers.

FALL & WINTER

GOODS.

Dry Goods, Hardware,

QUEENSWARE, CARPET,

Groceries, Cedarware,

IRON, PAINTS, &c.

FURS are cheap this season at Fahnestock's.

DRESS GOODS—all the new styles and in every variety at Fahnestock's.

COLLARS, HANDKERCHIEFS and NEEDLE-WORK—the largest stock ever in town at Fahnestock's.

SHAWLS of all kinds and prices at Fahnestock's.

CHRISTMAS GOODS at Fahnestock's.

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, &c., latest style at Fahnestock's.

CALICOS—best at 12½ cents at Fahnestock's.

WATER-PROOF CLOTH from $1.00 yard up at Fahnestock's.

RIBBONS and DRESS TRIMMINGS at Fahnestock's.

GLOVES in large assortment at Fahnestock's.

Nov. 18, 1870—tf

J. L. SCHICK,

has the Largest and Best Selected Stock of

DRY GOODS

AND

NOTIONS,

that has been brought to Gettysburg this Spring which will be sold at the lowest possible rates.

May 6, 1870—tf.

NEW FIRM.

REBERT & BUSHMAN.

Dry Goods, Carpets, Glassware, &c.

THE firm of Rebert & Elliott having been dissolved, it is succeeded by REBERT & BUSHMAN, who will continue the Mercantile business at the old stand, on Baltimore street, opposite the Court-house, Gettysburg. The junior partner has for years been employed as salesman in the store of J. L. Schick, and therefore brings to his new position an experience in the business possessed by few.

The stock now offered, owing to large additions of the newest and latest styles and patterns of Goods, is one of rare attractiveness, and cannot fail to please, whilst their prices, having bought to the best advantage, will also be found satisfactory. The inducements they offer cannot be excelled in the town or county. They make a specialty of

LADIES' DRESS GOODS,

an invitation attention to the assortment they now offer, promising at the same time to continue it up to the highest standard.

FOR GENTLEMEN'S WEAR,

they offer a large and varied stock, and feel certain that all who come can be suited in goods and price.

DOMESTICS, CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, QUEENSWARE, GLASSWARE, &c., &c., will always be found in full variety, with the best chances offered to buyers.

Everything possible will be done to render satisfaction, and thus earn a liberal share of public patronage, which they respectfully solicit.

ADAM REBERT, JOHN H. BUSHMAN.

Nov. 25, 1870.—tf

NEW

Fall and Winter Goods

AT GRIEST & BOWERS,

York Springs, Pa.

MOTTO—"Quick Sales, Small Profits and Quick Returns."

THE undersigned, having just returned from the city of Philadelphia, offer the citizens of York Springs and elsewhere, a well selected STOCK OF GOODS, consisting of Dry Goods, Notions, Fancy Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Queensware, Drugs, Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes, Furs, Oil Cloths, &c., &c. We offer as specialities, at great reduced prices, LADIES' FURS, DRESS GOODS and WOOLEN HOSIERY.

Please remember that cash brings better bargains than long credits, and frequent settlements make long friends.

We have a large lot of ready-made OVERCOATS, made to order, suitable for this vicinity, which will be sold at the lowest prices possible.

Thankful for past favors, and with attention to business and a disposition to please, we solict a continuance of public patronage.

GRIEST & BOWERS.

Oct. 28, 1870.—tf

T. R. COVER. A. RAFFENSPERGER.

NEW FIRM.

ARENDTSVILLE, PA.

THE undersigned having entered into partnership, under the firm name of COVER & RAFFENSPERGER, call the attention of their friends and the public generally, to their splendid assortment of NEW SPRING AND SUMMER

Dry Goods, Groceries,

Hardware, Queensware,

all of which have been purchased in a falling market for cash, and which we are prepared to sell at the very lowest figures. Call and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere.

A lot of good Rails for sale.

TOBIAS R. COVER, A. RAFFENSPERGER.

Arendtsville, Pa., April 15, 1870—tf

Photograph Galleries.

TIPTON & MYERS'

EXCELSIOR GALLERIES

GETTYSBURG, PA.,

Make all styles of Pictures from minature to life size, including the

"REMEMBRANDTS"

OR SHADOW PICTURES,

Photographs Finished in Oil

WATER COLORS, OR INDIA INK,

Views of the Battle-field!

SEND FOR CATALOGUE.

Always a large and well selected stock of Frames, Albums, Stereoscopes, Cord, Tassels, &c. always on hand. Satisfaction guaranteed.

Dec. 7, 1870.—tf

Clothing, Hats, Shoes, &c.

Fall and Winter Clothing

in great variety at

FRANK CUNNINGHAM'S

Chambersburg Street.

REMOVED

JOSEPH JACOBS,

MERCHANT TAILOR,

HAS REMOVED

Next door to J. W. Cress' Store, on Chambersburg st., near the Square.

A large assortment of

Cloths, Cassimers, Vestings, Trimmings &c., &c.,

offered at the smallest profits.

Goods bought at the Store *cut free of charge.*

Goods made up with dispatch, as well when bought at other stores as at his own. Latest N. Y. Fashions received, and tailoring done in the most approved style. Cutting done, as usual.

The public patronage solicited, and no effort spared to please.

April 22, 1870—tf JOS. JACOBS.

Musical Instruments, &c.,

AT

CUNNINGHAM'S,

On Chambersburg Street.

WOLF'S

Cheap Clothing Store,

On the Northeast Corner of Centre Square,

Gettysburg, Pa.,

Has the largest and best stock of

FALL & WINTER

CLOTHING,

ever offered in this place. Also, the very latest and best styles of

Hats, Caps, Boots & Shoes,

with a variety of Winter Under-Clothing and Gents' Furnishing Goods generally.

Also, a fine assortment of Jewelry, Watches, Clocks, Notions, &c.

The best manufactured Leather Trunks and Valises, Carpet Bags and Umbrellas always on hand.

Hosiery and Gloves, a large assortment. Children's Fancy Shoes of all kinds. In short, everything that is usually kept in a first-class Gent's Furnishing Store.

All will be sold as low as the lowest, our motto being, "Quick sales and small profits." Call and examine our stock of goods before purchasing elsewhere.

S. WOLF.

Nov. 18, 1870.—tf

ALL STYLES OF

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, BEAVERS, &c..

at

FRANK CUNNINGHAM'S

Chambersburg St.

Any person who wants a

Fine Fitting Suit

GO TO CUNNINGHAM'S

On Chambersburg Street.

NORRIS'

HEADQUARTERS!

On South-East Corner of Centre Square,

GETTYSBURG, PA.,

Has the Largest and Best Stock of

FALL AND WINTER

CLOTHING,

THE LATEST STYLES

HATS AND CAPS.

THE BEST MANUFACTURED

BOOTS AND SHOES,

WITH A VARIETY OF

Winter Under-clothing,

AND

Gents' Furnishing Goods of every variety; also a large assortment of

NOTIONS, TRUNKS.

And everything found in a Gentlemen's Furnishing Store.

GIVE US A CALL.

Oct. 14, 1870.—tf

GENTLEMEN'S

FURNISHING GOODS

in endless variety at

AT CUNNINGHAM'S

On Chambersburg Street.

Sewing Machines.

THE ORIGINAL

Howe Sewing Machine

IMPROVED.

Its Simplicity, Durability, Ease of Operation,

Perfection in mechanical construction, lightness and Beauty in Style and finish, and adapted to a large range of work, renders it THE BEST

Sewing Machine in the Market.

An earnest invitation is extended to those about to purchase a Sewing Machine to call and examine this Machine and be convinced of its merits.

All orders promptly attended to. Machines delivered to all parts of the County.

H. H. ROWE, *Agent*, Baltimore Street, Gettysburg, Pa.

Nov. 4, 1870.—tf

HOWE MACHINES!

THE LATEST IMPROVED AND GENUINE

ELIAS HOWE, JR.,

SEWING MACHINES.

JACOB F. THOMAS, *Agent*,

GETTYSBURG, PA.,

At his residence on York Street.

ORDERS will be promptly attended to. Machines delivered to all parts of the county and instructions given gratis.

The public are cautioned against parties who use the name of HOWE in connection with their machines on account of the popularity of the Howe Machines. There are none GENUINE unless they have imbedded in each machine a medallion having the likeness of ELIAS HOWE, Jr. on it, &c. [Feb. 25, 1870.—tf

Butchering.

MEAT MARKET!!!

NEW FIRM!

GEO. R. STOVER & THAD. S. WIBLE.

HAVING entered into partnership in the Butchering Business, will carry it on in all branches. All kinds of

Fresh Meat Every Day.

Beef every Tuesday and Saturday morning. Small meats every Wednesday, Thursday and Friday mornings.

Market stand at Geo. R. Stover's residence on Chambersburg street, second Square.

Those having fat stock for sale will find it to their advantage to call on or address the new Firm.

STOVER & WIBLE.

Aug. 13, 1869—tf

PUBLISHED FRIDAY MORN...

BY

BUEHLER & CO...

...imore st. between Court-house and Dia...

Gettysburg, Pa.

TERMS OF PUBLICATION:

THE STAR AND SENTINEL is published eve... day morning, at $2.00 a year in advance; o... not paid within the year. No subscriptio... continued until all arrearages are paid, un... the option of the publishers.

ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted at reaso... rates. A liberal reduction will be made to p... advertising by the quarter, half year, or y... Special notices will be inserted at special ra... be agreed upon.

The circulation of the STAR AND SEN... is one half larger than that ever attained b... newspaper in Adams county; and, as an a... tising medium, it cannot be excelled.

JOB WORK of all kinds will be promptly ... ted and at fair rates. Hand-bills, Blanks, ... Pamphlets, &c., in every variety and style, ... printed at short notice. TERMS CASH.

Professional Cards, &c.

WM. M'CLEAN. H. B. W...

McCLEAN & WOODS, ATTORNEYS AT ... GETTYSBURG, PA.

OFFICE—On Baltimore Street, same here... occupied by the late firm of M. & W. McCl...

Nov. 18, 1870.—tf

J. M. KRAUTH, ATTORNEY AT L... Collections and all legal business promp... tended to.

Office on Baltimore street, south of the C... house.

June 18, 1869—tf

D. McCONAUGHY, ATTORNEY AT L... Office one door west of BUEHLER's Drug ... Chambersburg street.

Special attention given to Suits, Collection... Settlement of Estates. All legal business... claims to Pensions, Bounty, Back-pay, and... ages against U. States, at all times promptl... efficiently attended to.

Land warrants located, and choice Farm... sale in Iowa and other western States.

June 18, 1869—tf

A. J. COVER, ATTORNEY AT ... Will promptly attend to collections and all ... Business trusted to his care.

Office between Fahnestocks' and Dan... Ziegler's stores, Baltimore street, Gettysbur...

May 29, 1867—tf

JOHN C. ZOUCK, JUSTICE OF THE PE... Collector of Book Accounts, Promissory ... Judgment Notes, Mortgages, &c., and prom... turns made. Also attends to writing ... Mortgages, Judgments, Notes, Agreements ... New Oxford, Adams county, Pa.

Dec. 9, 1870.—3m*

DAVID A. BUEHLER, ATTORNEY AT L... Will promptly attend to collections and all ... Business entrusted to his care.

Office at his residence in the three story ... ing opposite the Court-house.

May 29, 1867—tf

DAVID WILLS, ATTORNEY AT L... Office at his residence in the South-east corn... Centre Square.

May 29, 1867—tf

DR. H. S. HUBER. South-east corner of Chambersburg and Wash... ton streets, opposite COL. TATE'S EAGLE HOT...

June 11, 1869—tf

DR. J. W. C. O'NEAL Has his office at his residence in Baltimore st... two doors above the *Compiler* Office.

May 29, 1867—tf

JOHN L. HILL, M. D., DENTIS... Office on Chambersburg street, nearly opp... the EAGLE HOTEL, Gettysburg, Pa.

Having been in constant practice over ... years patients can be assured of good work.

July 9, 1867—tf

DR. J. E. BERKSTRESSER, DENTIS... Having located in Gettysburg, offers his serv... to the public. Office in the old "Sentinel" of... S. E. corner, Centre Square, where he will be... pared to attend to any case within the prov... of the Dentist. Persons in want of full or pa... sets of teeth are invited to call. Terms rea... ble. July 30, 1869—...

Hotels and Restaurants.

EAGLE HOTEL

The largest and most commodious in...

GETTYSBURG, PA.,

Corner of Chambersburg and Washington...

JOHN L. TATE, Proprietor

An Omnibus for Passengers and Bagg... run to the Depot, on arrival and departur... Railroad Trains. Careful servants, and rea... able charges. [May 29, 1867...

KEYSTONE HOTEL

GETTYSBURG, PA.

WM. E. MYERS, Proprietor

NOW OPEN.

THIS is a new House, and has been ... ted up in the most approved style. Its l... tion is pleasant and convenient, being in the m... business portion of the town. Every arra... ment has been made for the accommodation ... comfort of guests, with ample stabling attach... With experienced servants, and accommodati... Clerks, we shall use every endeavor to please... This Hotel now open for the entertainment of t... public, and we kindly solicit a share of pub... patronage. [May 23, 1867—...

UNION HOTEL

[FORMERLY THE WHITE HALL,]

YORK SPRINGS, PENN'A.

THE undersigned has leased this long establi... ed and popular Hotel, in Petersburg, (Yo... Springs Borough.) The Hotel is pleasantly lo... ted in the most business part of the town. ... table will be supplied with the best that the m... ket can afford and the Bar with the choice... Liquors. There is also excellent stabling, wi... attentive hostlers. This Hotel is the office of t... Gettysburg and Mechanicsburg Stage Line, a... the York Springs and New Oxford line. T... former arrives here at 1 P. M., on Monday... Wednesdays and Fridays, from Mechanicsbu... for Gettysburg; returning at 10 A. M., on Tue... days, Thursdays and Saturdays. The Yo... Springs line leaves the Hotel daily at 6 A. M., fo... New Oxford, returning at 4 P. M. He feels sati... fied that his long experience in business will en... ble him to let none go away dissatisfied, who ma... patronize him. Charges moderate. Boarder... taken by the week on reasonable terms.

E. P. KITTINGER, *Proprietor*.

York Springs, Nov. 4, 1870.—tf

Carpenters and Contractors.

Wm. C. Stallsmith & Son

GETTYSBURG, PA.,

Carpenters and Contractors.

DOORS, SHUTTERS,

BLINDS, DOOR AND WINDOW FRAMES.

CORNICE, DOOR AND WINDOW

BRACKETS, &C.,

Constantly on hand, and manufactured to order out of the

BEST MATERIALS,

by experienced workmen, and at

REASONABLE PRICES.

Orders promptly attended to.

January 15, 1869—tf

GEO. C. CASHMAN,

GETTYSBURG, PA.,

Carpenter and Contractor,

RESPECTFULLY informs the public, that he has removed to his New Shop, on Stratton street, between York and Railroad streets, and is prepared to take contracts for putting up and repairing buildings, at as reasonable rates as any builder in Gettysburg—all work guaranteed to be of best quality. He hopes by strict attention to business to merit public patronage. Give him a call.

April 9, 1869—tf